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FEDERAL ENERGY
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January 30, 2006

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Honorable Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Broadwater Pipeline LLC, Application for Certificates of Public
Convenience and Necessity, Docket Nos. CP06- -000 and CP06- -000

Dear Ms. Salas:

Broadwater Pipeline LLC respectfully submits for filing, pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), 15 U.S.C. § 717f(c), and Part 157 of the rules and regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission"), 18 C.F.R. Parts 157 (2005), the enclosed "Application for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity" to construct and operate pipeline facilities under the NGA.

As set forth in the Application, Broadwater Pipeline is requesting (i) a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to Subpart A of Part 157 of the Commission's regulations, authorizing Broadwater Pipeline to construct, own, operate and maintain a 30-inch, 22 mile subsea lateral (and related facilities, including a mooring tower to support the initial portion of the pipeline) as a single-use pipeline; and (ii) a Part 157, Subpart F blanket construction certificate.

The Broadwater Pipeline will be used only for one purpose – to transport regasified LNG approximately 22 miles from an offshore Floating Storage and Regasification Unit ("FSRU") being developed in concert with the pipeline by Broadwater Pipeline's affiliate, Broadwater Energy LLC, to a subsea interconnection with an existing interstate pipeline.

BW000097

Concurrently with this Application, Broadwater Energy LLC is filing an application under Section 3 of the NGA and Part 153 of the Commission's regulations, to site, construct and operate the FSRU.

This Application is comprised of:

- the Application Volume, consisting of this Transmittal letter, the Application, a Form of Notice suitable for publication in *Federal Register*, and Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, G, M and Z-I. Exhibits H, I, K, L, N, O, P and Z-II are inapplicable and are therefore omitted; and
- Exhibit F Volume, which references the Environmental Report included in the Application of Broadwater Energy LLC, filed concurrently herewith, and which is adopted by Broadwater Pipeline and incorporated herein by reference.

In accordance with Section 388.112 of the Commission's regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 388.112 (2005), Broadwater Pipeline requests that the Commission treat the information in Volume VII of Exhibit F as privileged and confidential information. This volume contains information concerning the location, character and ownership of cultural resources or access to such information included in Environmental Resource Report Nos. 4 and 5. Broadwater has labeled those reports as "Contains Privileged Information - Do Not Release."

Information referenced in Exhibit F (Critical Energy Infrastructure Information Volume, Volumes VIII through XIV regarding the proposed Broadwater LNG terminal) contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") as defined in Sections 388.112 and 388.113(c)(1) of the Commission's regulations, 18 C.F.R. §§ 388.112 and 388.113(c)(1) (2005). Broadwater Pipeline requests confidential treatment for this material which should not be released to the public. Accordingly, these Volumes have been marked as "Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information - Do Not Release."

Access to CEII may be obtained by submitting a request to the Commission's CEII Coordinator. Procedures for obtaining access to CEII may be found at 18 C.F.R. 388.113.

Information in Exhibit F, Sensitive Security Information Volume, Volume XV, contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520. No part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know," as defined in 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

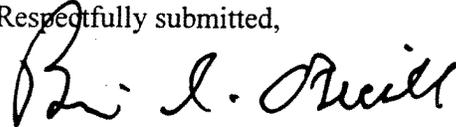
In accordance with the Commission's regulations, Broadwater Pipeline is filing an original and seven copies of the Application Volume.

Honorable Magalie R. Salas
January 30, 2006
Page 3

Broadwater Pipeline is also submitting one CD containing an electronic copy the Form of Notice, which is suitable for publication in the *Federal Register*.

If you have any questions regarding this submission, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,



Brian D. O'Neill

Attorney for Broadwater Pipeline LLC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Broadwater Energy LLC) Docket No. CP06-___-000
Broadwater Pipeline LLC) Docket No. CP06-___-000
) Docket No. CP06-___-000

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS

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Take notice that on January 30, 2006, Broadwater Energy LLC filed an application under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA") and Part 153 seeking authorization to site, construct and operate an offshore liquefied natural gas ("LNG") receiving terminal and associated facilities ("Floating Storage and Regasification Unit" or "FSRU") in Long Island Sound, approximately nine miles from the shore of Long Island in New York State waters, as a place of entry for the importation of LNG. Broadwater will facilitate the importation of LNG from foreign nations into the United States.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC ("Broadwater Pipeline") concurrently filed an application requesting (i) a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to Subpart A of Part 157 of the Commission's regulations, authorizing Broadwater Pipeline to construct, own, operate and maintain a 30-inch, 22 mile subsea lateral (and related facilities) as a single-use pipeline; and (ii) a Part 157, Subpart F blanket construction certificate. Broadwater Pipeline seeks authorization to permit its proposed pipeline to be operated as a single use pipeline. That is, it will only be used for one purpose – to transport natural gas approximately 22 miles from the FSRU, to a subsea interconnection with an existing interstate pipeline.

Broadwater Energy and Broadwater Pipeline respectfully request that the Commission issue a final order granting it all necessary authorizations by March 31, 2007. Broadwater requests waiver of any and all Commission regulations necessary to obtain approval of their respective applications.

Any initial questions regarding these applications should be directed to Brian D. O'Neill or Bruce W. Neely, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae LLP Telephone: (202) 986-8000.

These applications are on file with the Commission and open to public inspection. These filings are available for review at the Commission in the Public Reference Room or may be viewed on the Commission's website at <http://www.ferc.gov> using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at (866)208-3676, or for TTY, contact (202)

502-8659. There is an "eSubscription" link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s).

There are two ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project. First, any person wishing to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this project should, on or before the below listed comment date, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20426, a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (18 CFR 157.10). A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties. A party must submit an original and 14 copies of filings made with the Commission and must mail a copy to the applicant and to every other party in the proceeding. Only parties to the proceeding can ask for court review of Commission orders in the proceeding.

However, a person does not have to intervene in order to have comments considered. The second way to participate is by filing with the Secretary of the Commission, as soon as possible, an original and two copies of comments in support of or in opposition to this project. The Commission will consider these comments in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. The Commission's rules require that persons filing comments in opposition to the project provide copies of their protests only to the party or parties directly involved in the protest.

Persons who wish to comment only on the environmental review of this project should submit an original and two copies of their comments to the Secretary of the Commission. Those providing environmental comments will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, will receive copies of the environmental documents, and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process. The environmental commenters will not be required to serve copies of filed documents on all other parties. However, the non-party commenters will not receive copies of all documents filed by other parties or issued by the Commission (except for the mailing of environmental documents issued by the Commission) and will not have the right to seek court review of the Commission's final order.

Motions to intervene, protests and comments may be filed electronically via the internet in lieu of paper; *see* 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's web site under the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

Comment Date: _____

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATION COMMISSION**

Broadwater Pipeline LLC) **Docket Nos. CP06- ___ - 000**

**APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF
PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY**

Pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), 15 U.S.C. § 717f(c), and the implementing regulations, Broadwater Pipeline LLC ("Broadwater") submits this Application for: (i) a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to Subpart A of Part 157 of the Commission's regulations, authorizing Broadwater to construct, own, operate and maintain a 30-inch, 22 mile pipeline lateral (and related facilities, including a tower supporting the initial portion of the lateral); and (ii) a Part 157, Subpart F blanket construction certificate. The proposed pipeline will be used for only one purpose – transporting natural gas approximately 22 miles from an offshore liquefied natural gas ("LNG") Floating Storage and Regasification Unit ("FSRU") being developed in concert with the pipeline by Broadwater's affiliate, Broadwater Energy LLC, to a subsea interconnection with an existing interstate pipeline. Concurrently with this Application, Broadwater Energy LLC is filing an application under Section 3 of the NGA and Part 153 of the Commission's regulations, to site, construct and operate the FSRU. The FSRU together with the facilities for which authorization is requested herein constitute the entire LNG project ("The Project").

The FSRU will be operated as an offshore, proprietary LNG marine import and regasification terminal. The sole purpose of the Broadwater pipeline is to deliver much

needed new natural gas supplies from the FSRU to an undersea interconnection with the interstate pipeline grid. Because the Broadwater pipeline will be operated as a single use pipeline, Broadwater requests waiver of the following Commission regulations:

1. the requirement to provide open access service and operations as set out in 18 C.F.R. Part 284 of the Commission's regulations;
2. the requirement, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 157.6(b)(8), that Broadwater provide the Commission with cost of service data and revenue responsibility for each rate schedule;
3. the requirement that Broadwater provide Exhibits H (Total Gas Supply), I (Market Data), K (Cost of Facilities), L (Financing), N (Revenues, Expenses and Income), O (Depreciation and Depletion), and Exhibit P (Tariff), including the electronic bulletin board ("EBB") requirement. 18 C.F.R. §§ 157.14(a)(10), (11), (13), (14), (16), (17) and (18), respectively;
4. the accounting and reporting requirements pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Parts 201 (Uniform System of Accounts) and 250 (Approved Forms), and Section 260.2 (Form No. 2-A, Annual Report), respectively; and
5. all other regulations to the extent that such waivers may be necessary in order to grant each of the authorizations requested in this Application, including waiver of all obligations to file rates and tariffs (including maintaining an EBB, filing contracts or contract amendments.)

Broadwater respectfully requests the Commission to issue a final order on this Application by March 31, 2007. This will enable Broadwater to commence construction in order to meet a planned in-service date of December 1, 2010.

In support of this Application, Broadwater respectfully shows as follows:

I. INFORMATION REGARDING APPLICANT

The exact legal name of Broadwater is Broadwater Pipeline LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Broadwater is a limited liability company whose single member is Broadwater Energy LLC. Broadwater's headquarters and principal place of business is located at Two Shell Plaza, 777 Walker Street, Houston, TX 77002.

Broadwater is a newly formed limited liability company that does not own any existing pipeline facilities and is not engaged in any natural gas operations. Upon

Commission approval of the authorizations requested by this Application, and after completion of construction of the proposed pipeline facilities and commencement of operations, Broadwater will be a natural gas company engaged in the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce and will be subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under the NGA.

The names, titles, addresses and telephone numbers of the persons to whom correspondence and communications concerning this Application are to be addressed are as follows:

Kristine L. Delkus
Broadwater Pipeline LLC
450 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 5H1
(403) 920-2161 (Telephone)
(403) 920-2392 (Facsimile)
us_regulatory_law@transcanada.com

Bruce W. Neely
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II. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITIES

Broadwater proposes to construct a new 30-inch diameter natural gas pipeline and related facilities that are required to deliver vaporized natural gas from the FSRU to the existing Iroquois Gas Transmission System ("IGTS") pipeline. The Broadwater pipeline facilities will be connected to the FSRU through a pipeline riser within a stationary tower, which will be secured to the seafloor by four legs. Each leg of the tower will be constructed of steel, approximately 6.9 feet in diameter and embedded approximately 230 feet into the seabed. In addition to supporting the pipeline riser, the tower will also house a yoke mooring system that will secure the FSRU and allow it to orient to the prevailing

wind, wave and current conditions around the tower. The pipeline will travel from the FSRU down the tower to the sea floor and then to a subsea interconnect with the IGTS pipeline approximately 22 miles west of the FSRU site. Facilities will be attached to the proposed subsea interconnection with the IGTS pipeline to allow the attachment of a pig receiver. A permanent pig launcher will be installed as part of the tower to accommodate inspection of the pipeline at regular intervals throughout the life of the facility.

The Broadwater pipeline will be 30-inches in diameter and the pipeline, the tower, the pig launcher and related facilities for which authorization is sought herein will be designed and constructed to meet or exceed the safety standards established by the United States Department of Transportation ("USDOT") in 49 C.F.R. Part 196. All facilities will be constructed in accordance with regulations that govern material selection and qualification, minimum design requirements, general construction, pipe joining, testing, protection from corrosion, and operations and maintenance. The Broadwater pipeline facilities will include many equipment features that are designed to increase the overall safety of the system and protect the public from a potential failure of the system due to accidents or natural catastrophes. These features are described in Exhibit F Resource Report 11.

III. WAIVER OF OPEN ACCESS REGULATIONS

The Broadwater pipeline will not operate on a typical open access basis as set forth in Part 284 of the Commission's regulations. It will have only one point of receipt - the FSRU - and only one point of delivery - the subsea interconnection with the existing IGTS pipeline. The pipeline can only be used to transport gas from the FSRU to the interstate pipeline grid. As is explained in Broadwater Energy's Section 3 application, as

a practical matter, the pipeline will have only one customer. The FSRU's entire capacity is subscribed by Shell NA LNG, Inc. Shell NA LNG or its affiliate will retain title to the regasified LNG until, at a minimum, it enters the IGTS pipeline. In these circumstances, the requested waivers of the Commission's open access regulations are appropriate and consistent with the public interest for the following reasons:

First, the FSRU will be a single purpose natural gas facility. The pipeline will be dedicated solely to transport natural gas from the FSRU a relatively short distance to an interconnection with an existing open access interstate pipeline – IGTS.¹ Given that the Broadwater pipeline is essentially a tailgate facility necessary to connect the offshore FSRU to IGTS (and, thus, the interstate pipeline grid), the requested waivers are appropriate. There is no ability for the pipeline to transport gas other than from the FSRU. The pipeline will have no intermediate receipt points and no multiple delivery points. The pipeline will not cross any state boundaries (it will be in New York state waters). There will be only one shipper on the pipeline, which will have contracted for all of the capacity of the FSRU.

Second, as noted, the pipeline will connect the FSRU LNG facilities with the interstate pipeline grid at an interconnection with IGTS. This arrangement is essentially the same as a small pipeline stub line that connects processing facility plants to the interstate pipeline grid. The Commission traditionally has declined to regulate such pipelines.²

Third, FERC has granted waivers requested herein to other single-use pipeline applicants that operate a pipeline to be used exclusively to transport limited and discreet

¹ Iroquois is subject to Order No. 636's open access requirements.

² See, e.g., *Oneok Midstream Pipeline, Inc.*, 93 FERC ¶ 61,042 (2000).

natural gas supplies.³ Because Broadwater's proposed pipeline is similar in character to these proprietary pipelines, FERC should similarly grant the waivers proposed herein.

Fourth, the Broadwater Pipeline is similar to pipeline laterals that connect jurisdictional storage facilities to the interstate pipeline grid. The Commission has authorized several storage companies to construct facilities including pipeline lateral lines and to charge market-based rates for the combined storage and transportation activities.⁴

Fifth, Broadwater recognizes that, based on FERC precedent, a Part 157 certificate may be conditioned to require that Broadwater file a tariff under Part 284 open access regulations if Broadwater subsequently receives a request for the transportation of non-FSRU gas on the pipeline.⁵ Broadwater will accept such a condition.

Sixth, a Part 157 single-use exception to the standard open access requirements under Part 284 is appropriate because it will promote the private development of LNG import and related facilities. This is consistent with, and furthers the goals espoused in, the Energy Policy Act of 2005,⁶ the Deepwater Port Act⁷ and the *Hackberry* decision.⁸ The Energy Policy Act, *inter alia*, enacted statutory changes designed to encourage new

³ See, e.g., *B-R Pipeline Co.*, 89 FERC ¶ 61,312 (1999), *reh'g denied*, 91 FERC ¶ 61,042 (2000); *USG Pipeline Co.*, 81 FERC ¶ 61,039 (1997), *order denying reh'g and reconsideration*, 82 FERC ¶ 61,117 (1998); *White Rock Pipeline, L.L.C.*, 98 FERC ¶ 61,220 (2002).

⁴ See, e.g., *Unocal Keystone Gas Storage, LLC*, 106 FERC ¶ 61,033 (2004) ("*Unocal Keystone*"); *Katy Storage & Transp. L.P.*, 106 FERC ¶ 61,145 (2004); *Egan Hub Partners, L.P.*, 95 FERC 61,395 (2001); *Moss Bluff Hub Partners, L.P.*, 80 FERC ¶ 61,181 (1997); *Egan Hub Partners, L.P.*, 79 FERC ¶ 62,174 at 64,398 (1997); *Pine Prairie Energy Center, LLC*, 109 FERC ¶ 61,215 at P 11 (2004).

⁵ See, e.g., *White Rock Pipeline, L.L.C.*, 98 FERC ¶ 61,220 (2002); *Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.*, 91 FERC ¶ 61,180 (2000).

⁶ *Energy Policy Act of 2005*, Pub. L. No. 109-58, 119 Stat. 594 (2005).

⁷ *The Deepwater Port Act of 1974*, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1501, *et seq.*, as amended by *The Deepwater Port Modernization Act of 1996*, Pub. L. No. 104-324, Title V, §§ 501-508, 110 Stat. 3901 (1996), and *The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002*, Pub. L. No. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064 (2002).

⁸ See *Hackberry LNG Terminal*, 101 FERC ¶ 61,294 (2002) ("*Preliminary Determination on Non-Environmental Issues*").

LNG terminal projects and to facilitate a more streamlined regulatory process without compromising proper and thorough regulatory siting and environmental review.⁹

Broadwater's proposal, and the requests for limited Section 7(c) authority, are consistent with that Congressional intent. Likewise, the proposed regulatory treatment of the pipeline is fully consistent with the manner in which similar offshore submerged pipelines are authorized under the Deepwater Port Act.¹⁰ The request for waivers here does not conflict with the Commission's decision in *Hackberry* where the connecting pipeline was designed for multiple interstate pipeline interconnections.¹¹ Broadwater's pipeline will have only a single interconnection at its terminus. The proposed pipeline will be limited in terms of size and operations. Its only purpose is to provide a new, timely and competitively-priced source of natural gas to the U.S., and it will facilitate direct access to these new supplies. There are no other pipelines that will connect the FSRU to the interstate pipeline grid. By recognizing the unique purpose and configuration of the pipeline, FERC will encourage the development of LNG infrastructure and related facilities.

IV. PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

a. The Broadwater Project is Needed to Meet Regional Demand for Natural Gas

In recent years the North American natural gas market has moved to a tight balance between gas supply and demand, resulting in relatively high and volatile gas prices, in particular the Northeastern U.S. This trend is expected to continue. Total

⁹ *Energy Policy Act of 2005*, § 311.

¹⁰ The Broadwater pipeline is similar to the configuration of pipelines to be connected to deepwater ports. See *Freeport-McMoRan Energy LLC*, Docket Nos. CP04-68-000 and CP04-69-000; *Compass Pass Pipeline, LLC*, Docket Nos. CP04-114-000 and CP04-115-000.

¹¹ See 101 FERC at p. 62,177.

energy demand in the U.S. is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.4% from 2003 to 2025, increasing total primary energy consumption within the U.S. from 98.2 quadrillion Btu to 133.2 quadrillion Btu.¹² Natural gas demand is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 1.5% through 2005, with nearly 75% of this increase attributed to gas-fired power generating facilities and other industrial applications.¹³

The Northeast U.S. and Eastern Canada account for 14 percent of the total gas use in the U.S. and Canada and its annual gas consumption is expected to grow by 1.5 percent annually to 2015, higher than the national average. Within that region, the New York City, Long Island and Southern Connecticut area accounts for about 20% of the total end-use gas consumption. Over the past ten years, natural gas consumption in the area has been growing about 2.7% per year and the trend is expected to continue. The New York State Energy Plan projects that demand within New York is expected to grow nearly 37% by 2021, with nearly 61% of this increase due to natural gas demand for electric power generation.¹⁴

While natural gas demand continues to grow, supply of natural gas from traditional sources is flat to declining. Domestic production of natural gas has remained relatively flat over the past several years and projected increases in production will not keep pace with projected demand. This imbalance results in greater reliance on gas imports. Yet imported Canadian supplies of natural gas are projected to decline from their current level of 3.1 Tcf to approximately 2.5 Tcf by 2009. Although a short-term increase in Canadian supplies is expected from the introduction of Mackenzie Delta gas

¹² U.S. Department of Energy – *Energy Information Administration, 2005 Annual Energy Outlook*, p.3.

¹³ *Id.*, Figure 1-3.

¹⁴ New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), *State Energy Plan (2002)*, pp. 3-9.

and increased coal bed methane production, by 2025, the U.S. importation of Canadian supplies is again projected to decrease to approximately 2.6 Tcf due to reserve depletion and a growing Canadian domestic market.

The tightening of the gas supply and gas demand balance results in increases in average price levels and price volatility. New York City, for example, has seen a 49% increase in average city gate prices from 2000 to 2002 compared with the preceding five years, with a further 35% increase in average prices over the 2003-04 period.

Connecticut has seen similar price spikes. Rising prices are forecasted to continue.

b. Approval of the Broadwater Project is Consistent with the Commission's Certificate Policy

The Commission evaluates proposals for certificating new pipeline construction under its 1999 policy statement regarding new facilities construction.¹⁵ Under this Policy Statement, the Commission balances the public benefits of a proposed project against the potential adverse consequences resulting from the proposed construction.

The threshold requirement for a company proposing a new project is that the company must be prepared to support the Project financially without relying on subsidization from its existing customers. The next step is to determine whether the applicant has made efforts to eliminate or minimize any adverse effects the Project might have on the applicant's existing customers, existing pipelines in the market and their captive customers, or landowners and communities affected by the route of the new pipeline. If residual adverse effects on these interest groups are identified after efforts have been made to minimize them, the Commission will evaluate the Project by

¹⁵ *Certification of New Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Facilities (Certificate Policy Statement)*, 88 FERC ¶ 61,277 (1999), *order clarifying statement of policy*, 90 FERC ¶ 61,128, *order further clarifying statement of policy*, 92 FERC ¶ 61,904 (2000).

balancing the evidence of public benefits to be achieved against the residual adverse effects. This is essentially an economic test. Only when the benefits outweigh the adverse effects on economic interests will the Commission proceed to complete the environmental analysis where other interests are considered.

The proposed construction of the Broadwater pipeline clearly satisfies these requirements. Broadwater is a new pipeline company with no existing customers, so it presents no issues of existing customer subsidization. The threshold requirement of no subsidization therefore is not applicable. Further, there will be no adverse impact on any existing pipeline company or its customers because approval of the proposed pipeline system will not create unsubscribed capacity on existing pipelines in the area. To the contrary, by creating a new supply source it will facilitate a shipper's ability to utilize pipeline capacity. Thus, the project will benefit existing pipelines in the Region and their customers by introducing additional, competitively priced, reliable natural gas supplies into the markets to meet annual and peak day requirements.

As detailed in the Resource Reports referenced in Exhibit F, the proposed pipeline system will be constructed in a manner that mitigates potential adverse environmental impacts while bringing the benefits of a new source of natural gas supply to meet the Region's growing demand. Since the Project's inception, Broadwater has worked with users of the Sound, government agencies, public officials and other stakeholders to identify issues and respond to them.

Broadwater, because it is a subsea pipeline, is able to introduce 1 Bcf/d of new gas supply to the Region with minimal environmental disruption. As discussed more fully in the referenced Resource Reports:

- Water quality impacts have been minimized, and in some cases, eliminated by siting the Project in the central portion of the Sound, away from sensitive shoreline and nearshore ecosystems.
- There will be significantly less adverse ecological impacts since it will be distant from sensitive shoreline and nearshore ecosystems that serve as important nesting, feeding, resting, spawning, and nursery areas for many species.
- The use of subsea plowing as the primary pipeline installation method will minimize potential Project impacts to sediments (i.e., unlike jetting or dredging activities, subsea plowing releases only minimal amounts of sediment into the water column).
- Population densities within 1 mile and 10 miles radii of the Project site are non-existent to extremely low.
- The Project site will allow for continued access to the historic fishing grounds to the maximum extent practicable. Since the Project is sited in the deeper portion of the Sound, the Project will have no adverse impacts on the nearshore shellfishing industry.
- Long Island Sound is a geologically stable region and will not present geological hazards to the Project.

An overland pipeline transporting domestic gas supplies, by contrast, will likely involve significantly more impacts on landowners and the environment.

The Project will bring additional benefits to the Region:

- Broadwater will utilize local and regional resources to the maximum extent possible; as a result, the construction and operation of the Project will generate significant, positive economic impacts at both the local and state levels.
- New York's economic growth projections show that electric power will increasingly be generated by natural as opposed to other fossil fuels. Compared to other fossil fuels, natural gas produces lower emission levels of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, mercury and greenhouse gases. Therefore, the increased natural gas supplies the Project makes available for use in new and re-powered electric generation plants will thus result in lower air pollutant emissions.

c. Part 157 Subpart F Blanket Certificate

Broadwater hereby applies for a blanket certificate under Subpart F of the Commission's regulations under Part 157, 18 C.F.R. Part 157, authorizing Broadwater to perform routine activities as set forth in Sections 157.201, *et seq.*, of the Commission's regulations in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of the facilities proposed in this Application. Upon approval of the authorizations requested, Broadwater will become a natural gas company subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under the NGA, and Broadwater agrees to comply with the terms, conditions and procedures specified in Subpart F.

V. WAIVER OF HEARING

Broadwater submits that its Application may be granted based upon its submissions without a trial-type evidentiary hearing. In accordance with Rule 801 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. § 385.801, Broadwater waives oral hearing in this proceeding.

VI. REQUIRED EXHIBITS

Pursuant to Section 157.6(b)(6) of the Commission's Regulation, 18 C.F.R. § 157.6(b)(6), Broadwater sets forth below the listing of exhibits that are included in this Application, in compliance with 18 C.F.R. §§ 157.5 through 157.18 and, as to any data that are omitted from this Application, the facts relied upon to justify each such omission.

Exhibit A Articles of Organization
A Certificate of Formation for Broadwater Pipeline LLC is attached.

Exhibit B State Authorization
State Authorization from each state in which Broadwater Pipeline LLC will do business has been sought and will be provided separately.

- Exhibit C Company Officials
As an LLC, Broadwater has no company officials. It has a single member, Broadwater Energy, LLC.
- Exhibit D Subsidiaries and Affiliation
A detailed list of Broadwater Pipeline LLC's affiliates is attached.
- Exhibit E Other Pending Applications and Filings
A list of other pending applications and filings that significantly affect this Application is attached.
- Exhibit F Environmental Report
An Environmental Report is included in the Application of Broadwater Energy LLC that is filed concurrently herewith. That Report is adopted by Broadwater and incorporated herein by reference.
- Exhibit G Flow Diagram – Daily Design Capacity
Attached to this Application is the flow diagram showing daily design capacity and reflecting operating conditions on the proposed pipeline facilities. Because Broadwater Pipeline is a new company, there are no existing facilities.
- Exhibit G-I Flow Diagram – Maximum Capabilities
Attached to this Application is the flow diagram showing the maximum daily design capacity of the proposed pipeline facilities. Because Broadwater Pipeline is a new company, there are no existing facilities. Therefore, the flow diagram does not reflect any existing facilities.
- Exhibit G-II Flow Diagram Data
A statement of the engineering design data that explains the flow diagrams is attached.
- Exhibit H Gas Supply Data
A description of production areas accessible to the proposed project and information detailing how such production areas will be connected to the proposed project - Omitted. Not applicable.
- Exhibit I Market Data
A system-wide estimate of the volumes of gas that will be delivered during each of the first 3 years of the proposed project's Operation – Omitted. Not applicable.
- Exhibit K Cost of Facilities
A detailed estimate of the proposed facilities' total cost – Omitted. Not applicable.

- Exhibit L Financing
Plans for financing the proposed facilities – Omitted. Not applicable.
- Exhibit M Construction, Operation and Management
A discussion of the facilities’ construction, supervision and management is attached.
- Exhibit N Revenues, Expenses and Income
An estimate of the projected revenues, expenses, and income for the facilities’ first three years of operation is attached – Omitted. Not applicable.
- Exhibit O Depreciation and Depletion
Depreciation and depletion rates – Omitted. Not applicable.
- Exhibit P Tariff
A statement of the rates to be charged for the service and the *pro forma* FERC Gas Tariff – Omitted. Not applicable.
- Exhibit Z-I Support Letters
Attached.
- Exhibit Z-II Landowner Notification Letter
Correspondence sent to landowners, and a listing of the landowners contacted – Omitted. Not applicable.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Broadwater respectfully requests that the Commission grant the instant Application for a certificate of public convenience and

necessity as more fully described herein together with the requested waivers of the Commission's regulations and any other authority deemed necessary by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

By 
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Attorneys for Broadwater Pipeline LLC

January 30, 2006

Broadwater Pipeline LLC

Docket No. _____

Exhibit A

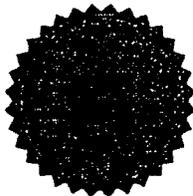
ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

Delaware

PAGE 1

The First State

I, HARRIET SMITH WINDSOR, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THE ATTACHED IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION OF "BROADWATER PIPELINE LLC", FILED IN THIS OFFICE ON THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 2006, AT 3:37 O'CLOCK P.M.



4097920 8100

060083083

Harriet Smith Windsor

Harriet Smith Windsor, Secretary of State

AUTHENTICATION: 4483133

DATE: 01-27-06

BW000119

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
OF
BROADWATER PIPELINE LLC

The undersigned, being duly authorized to execute this Certificate of Formation, hereby execute this Certificate of Formation in order to form a limited liability company pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware.

1. Name The name of this limited liability company shall be "Broadwater Pipeline LLC".

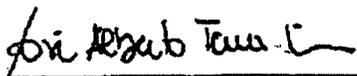
2. Registered Office and Agent The registered office and registered agent of this limited liability company is:

The Corporation Trust Company
Corporation Trust Center
1209 Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
New Castle County

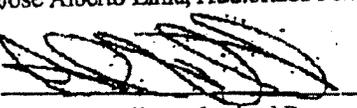
3. Date of Certificate This Certificate of Formation shall be effective on January 27, 2006.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this Certificate of Formation of Broadwater Pipeline LLC this 27th day of January, 2006.

BROADWATER ENERGY LLC

Per: 

Jose Alberto Lima, Authorized Person

Per: 

Hank Petranik, Authorized Person

State of Delaware
Secretary of State
Division of Corporations
Delivered 03:43 PM 01/27/2006
FILED 03:37 PM 01/27/2006
SRV 060083083 - 4097920 FILE

BW000120

Broadwater Pipeline LLC
Docket No. _____
Exhibit B

STATE AUTHORIZATION

State Authorization from each state in which Broadwater Pipeline LLC will do business has been sought and will be provided separately.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC

Docket No. _____

Exhibit C

COMPANY OFFICIALS

As an LLC, Broadwater has no company officials. It has a single member, Broadwater Energy, LLC.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC

Docket No. _____

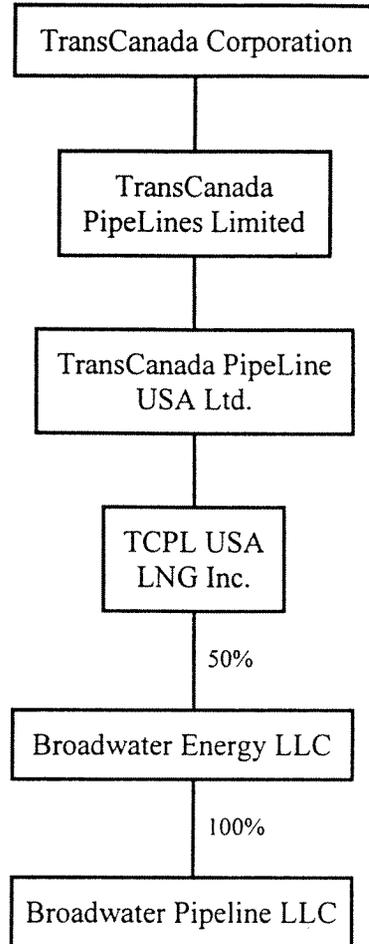
Exhibit D

SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATIONS

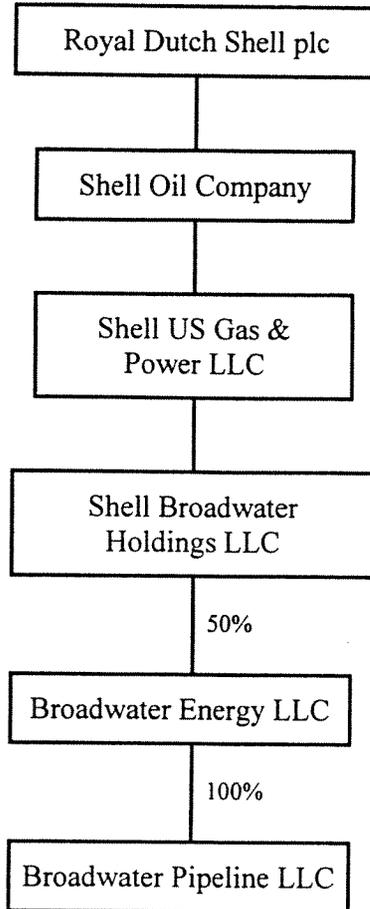
Broadwater Pipeline LLC is owned by Broadwater Energy LLC. Broadwater Energy LLC is jointly owned by TCPL USA LNG Inc. and Shell Broadwater Holdings LLC. TCPL USA LNG Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada PipeLine USA Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada PipeLines Limited. TransCanada PipeLines Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada Corporation. Shell Broadwater Holdings LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Shell US Gas & Power LLC. Shell US Gas & Power LLC is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Shell Oil Company.

Please see attached chart which sets forth a detailed explanation of subsidiaries and affiliates of TCPL USA LNG Inc. and Shell Broadwater Holdings LLC.

Organizational Chart of TCPL USA LNG Inc.



Organizational Chart of Shell Broadwater Holdings LLC



Broadwater Pipeline LLC

Docket No. _____

Exhibit E

OTHER PENDING APPLICATIONS AND FILINGS

Broadwater Energy LLC, an affiliate of Broadwater Pipeline LLC, is concurrently filing a separate application pursuant to Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act for authorization to site, construct and operate a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit ("FSRU"). The FSRU will receive, store and vaporize foreign source LNG which will then be transported from the FSRU to the Iroquois pipeline system by the Broadwater Pipeline LLC pipeline.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC

Docket No. _____

Exhibit G

FLOW DIAGRAM

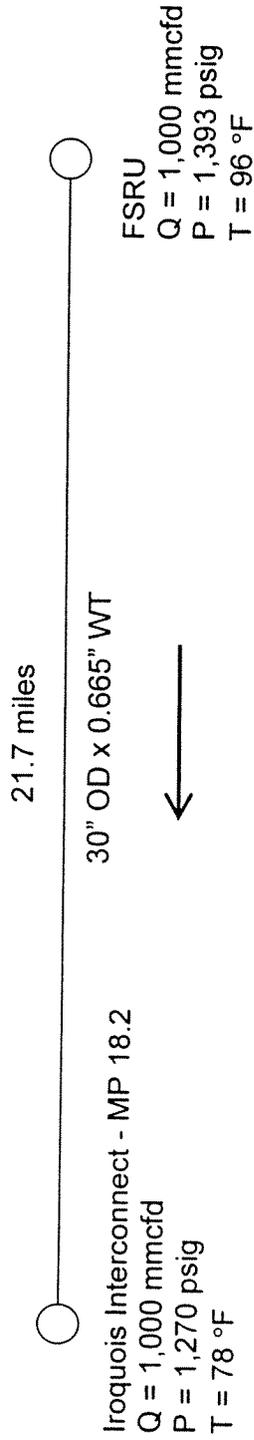
SUMMARY

Exhibit G depicts the case of daily design capacity with the proposed facility added. This design capacity is an LNG sendout of 1,000 mmcf/d via a new 21.7 mile lateral connecting to Iroquois Gas Transmission System and is based on constraints provided by IGTS at the interconnect point.

Exhibit G-I depicts the case of maximum capability of the proposed facility. This capability is an LNG sendout of 1,250 mmcf/d and is based on constraints provided by IGTS at the interconnect point.

Exhibit G

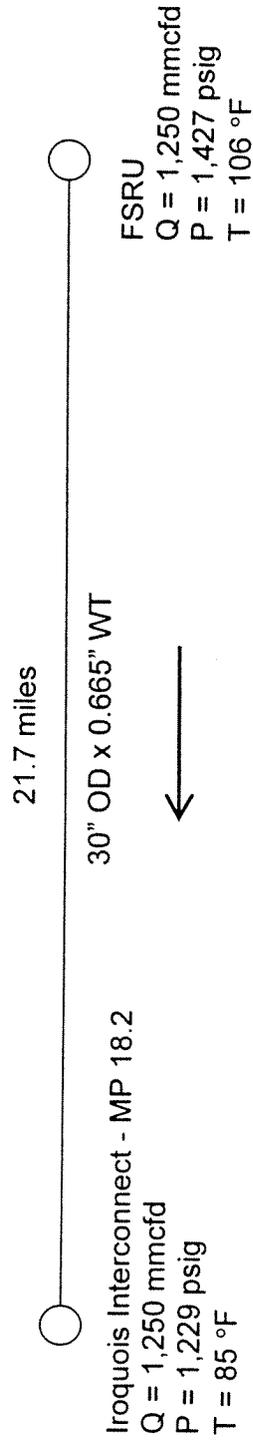
Flow Diagram – Daily Design Capacity



Broadwater Energy
Proposed Connecting Pipeline
Peak Winter Design

Exhibit G-I

Flow Diagram – Maximum Capabilities



Broadwater Energy
Proposed Connecting Pipeline
Peak Winter Capability

EXHIBIT G-II: ENGINEERING DESIGN DATA USED IN EXHIBIT G and G-I

Assumptions, Basis, Formulae

The flow diagrams in Exhibit G and G-I are based on a Winter Seasonal Design day, using the following assumptions:

Base Temperature = 60 °F

Base Pressure = 14.73 psia

Winter Ground Temperature = 40 °F

Gross Heating Value = 1011 Btu/Mcf

Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient = 0.422 Btu/hr ft²

Gas Specific Gravity = 0.585

Pipe Roughness = 250 µin

Drag Factor = 0.95

MAOP = 1440 psig

Composition of Vaporized LNG by mole percent:

N ₂	0.03
CO ₂	0.01
C ₁	89.40
C ₂	7.40
C ₃	2.80
iC ₄	0.24
nC ₄	0.12

Vaporized LNG Temperature ranges from 90 - 120 °F at the base of the mooring tower riser.

Method of Flow Diagram Development and Preparation

The hydraulic analysis of the system was performed using T-flow, an in-house tool developed by TransCanada PipeLines. This tool uses the AGA8 equation of state and a general flow equation described in detail in Schedule 1.

The hydraulic analysis consisted of setting the pressure and temperature at the interconnect point between the proposed lateral and the IGTS pipeline and determining the resultant pressure and temperature at the base of the mooring tower riser, based on a given flow. The pipe size was chosen based on flow forecasts and IGTS interconnect constraints, while at the same time assuring subsea pipeline constructability. The pipe length is dictated by the FSRU location and the optimal interconnect point, which is at Mile Post 18.2 along the IGTS subsea pipe.

The pressure and temperature at the interconnect point were provided by IGTS based on the most conservative scenario. IGTS examined a number of scenarios for the LNG

sendout of 1000 MMcfd and 1250 MMcfd with varying market splits. Based on these scenarios, Broadwater chose the highest interconnect pressure as the most conservative case. Broadwater Energy performed additional hydraulic simulations to verify these results.

Pipe Description

Outer diameter 30 inches

Wall thickness 0.665 inches (used for hydraulic analysis)

Internal flow efficiency coating

External corrosion coating of fusion bond epoxy

External weight coating of nominally 3 inches high density concrete

Pipeline Basis of Design

The pipeline system will be designed in accordance with Part 192, Title 49, "Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards" (latest edition) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Provided all minimum federal safety standards have been met, ASME B31.8 "Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems" will be used to supplement the requirements of 49 CFR Part 192.

The pipeline is in a Class 1 Location as defined by 49 CFR Part 192. The pipeline material will be high strength steel manufactured in accordance with the latest edition of API 5L "Standard Specification for Line Pipe". The final design will account for combined loads that may be experienced during pipeline installation, testing, and normal operation. The pipeline will be designed for a maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) of 1,440 psig. Pipeline fittings will conform to ANSI 900 specifications, and the line pipe will be of one of the following or comparable material specifications:

- 30" O.D. x 0.720" W.T. API 5L Gr. X60; or
- 30" O.D. x 0.665" W.T. API 5L Gr. X65 – basis for hydraulic analysis; or
- 30" O.D. x 0.617" W.T. API 5L Gr. X70.

SCHEDULE 1: FLOW EQUATION

Pipeline Pressure-Flow Equations

Pressure and flow conditions in pipe sections were calculated by simultaneously solving the equations for conservation of mass (1) and momentum (2) using an implicit solution for the partial differential equations with large time-steps ($\partial t \approx \Delta t = 86400$) until linepack stabilizes.

$$\frac{B^2}{A} \cdot \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial P^2}{\partial x} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{B^2 \cdot M^2}{A^2 \cdot P^2} \right) + \frac{P^2 \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha}{B^2} + \frac{2 \cdot M \cdot |M| \cdot B^2}{F^2 \cdot D \cdot A^2} + \frac{B^2}{A^2} \cdot \frac{\partial M^2}{\partial x} + \frac{P}{A} \cdot \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2)$$

The equation of state is:

$$\frac{P}{\rho} = Z \cdot R \cdot T = B^2 \quad (3)$$

Where:

- P = pressure [Pa]
- M = mass flow rate [kg/s]
- x = distance along pipe [m]
- t = time [s]
- B = isothermal wave speed [m/s]
- A = internal cross-sectional area of pipe [m²]
- g = gravitational acceleration = 9.80665 [m/s²]
- α = angle of pipe to horizontal [radians]
- D = inside diameter of pipe [m]
- F = transmission factor [dimensionless]
- ρ = gas density [kg/m³]
- Z = gas compressibility [dimensionless]
- R = universal gas constant $\left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \right] = \frac{8314.51}{28.9625 \cdot G}$
- G = specific gravity of gas relative to air [dimensionless]
- T = gas temperature [K]

To express flow in millions of standard cubic metres per day, Equation 4 is used.

$$Q = \frac{86400 \cdot M}{10^6 \cdot \rho_b} \quad (4)$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \text{flow rate at temperature base } T_b \text{ and pressure base } P_b, 10^6 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \\
 \rho_b &= \text{gas density [kg/m}^3\text{] at base pressure } P_b \text{ and temperature } T_b \\
 T_b &= \text{base temperature, 288.15 K (15}^\circ\text{C)} \\
 P_b &= \text{base pressure, 101.325 kPa (abs)} \\
 Z_b &= \text{compressibility factor of the gas at } T_b \text{ and } P_b, \text{ dimensionless} \\
 &= 1.00369 - 0.0101 \cdot G + 0.00007 \cdot (\text{mole}\%CO_2 + \text{mole}\%N_2)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5}$$

Compressibility Factor

The compressibility factor Z is approximated by an equation of the form:

$$Z = \frac{1}{I + J \cdot P_m} \tag{6}$$

Where I and J are functions of the mean pressure P_m , the flowing temperature T , and also of gas density and composition. Empirical equations are used to calculate I and J for a pure hydrocarbon gas having 0.600 relative density. The compressibility factors simulated by these equations closely approximate the values listed in the "A.G.A. Manual for the Determination of Supercompressibility Factors for Natural Gas", (PAR Research Project NX-19). Changes in gas density and composition are accounted for by calculating pressure and temperature adjusting factors, F_p and F_t .

$$F_p = \frac{0.15647}{160.802 - 7.22 \cdot G + X_c - 0.392 \cdot X_n} \tag{7}$$

$$F_t = \frac{226.29}{99.15 + 211.9 \cdot G - X_c - 1.681 \cdot X_n} \tag{8}$$

Where: X_c = mole percent CO_2 in the gas

X_n = mole percent N_2 in the gas

The adjusted temperature T' [$^\circ F$] is calculated:

$$T' = 1.8 \cdot F_t \cdot T - 460 \tag{9}$$

This adjusted temperature is then used to calculate A and C as follows:

If $T' < 65^\circ F$, then

$$A' = \frac{2.2651674}{T' + 35.5362} + 0.9853849 \tag{10}$$

$$C = \frac{25.494857}{T'+85.34379} - 0.052934 \quad (11)$$

Else,
$$A' = \frac{1.3950092}{T'+7.905662} + 0.9894099 \quad (12)$$

$$C = \frac{26.654496}{T'+87.11586} - 0.057958 \quad (13)$$

And
$$I = \frac{1}{A'} \quad (14)$$

$$J = \frac{1.5 \cdot F_p \cdot C}{6894.757 \cdot A'} \quad (15)$$

Transmission Factor

The transmission factor is calculated for partially turbulent or fully turbulent flow conditions as recommended in the American Gas Association's Project NB-13, "Steady Flow in Gas Pipelines".

Partially Turbulent Flow Transmission Factor

For partially turbulent flow, the transmission factor is:

$$F_{pt} = D_f \cdot (1.61207 \cdot \ln(N_{Re} + 11211) - 3.95222) \quad (16)$$

Where:

F_{pt} = transmission factor for partially-turbulent flow, dimensionless

D_f = drag factor, dimensionless

N_{Re} = Reynolds number, dimensionless

The Reynolds number is calculated by:

$$N_{Re} = 51.336 \times 10^6 \cdot \frac{P_b \cdot Q \cdot G}{T_b \cdot \nu \cdot D} \quad (17)$$

Where:

ν = viscosity of the gas, $\mu Pa \cdot s$

$$= 11.6 + 0.03 \cdot (T - 273.15) \quad (\text{empirical formula}) \quad (18)$$

Fully Turbulent Flow Transmission Factor

For fully turbulent flow, the transmission factor is calculated:

$$F_{ft} = 4 \cdot \log\left(\frac{3.7 \cdot D}{K_e}\right) \quad (19)$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{ft} &= \text{fully turbulent flow transmission factor [dimensionless]} \\ K_e &= \text{effective pipe roughness } [\mu\text{m}] \end{aligned}$$

Both the partially turbulent and fully turbulent flow transmission factors are calculated and the lower of the two values is then used in the general flow equation.

Flowing Temperature

The average flowing temperature of a pipeline section is calculated using the following equation:

$$T = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{a} + T_g + \frac{J_t \cdot (P_2 - P_1)}{a} \quad (20)$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= \text{upstream temperature [K]} \\ T_2 &= \text{downstream temperature [K]} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(T_1 - T_g - \frac{J_t \cdot (P_2 - P_1)}{a} \right) e^{-a} + T_g + \frac{J_t \cdot (P_2 - P_1)}{a} \quad (21)$$

$$T_g = \text{ground temperature [K]}$$

$$a = \frac{221.58 \times 10^{-3} \cdot L \cdot D \cdot U}{Q \cdot C_p \cdot G} \quad (22)$$

$$L = \text{pipe length [km]}$$

$$U = \text{heat transfer coefficient for pipe } \left[\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}} \right]$$

$$J_t = \text{Joule-Thomson coefficient [K/ kPa]}$$

$$C_p = \text{specific heat at constant pressure } \left[\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \right]$$

C_p and J_i are calculated as functions of temperature and pressure by means of empirical equations. Tables 1 and 2 below show values of C_p and J_i , respectively, for absolute pressures from 3000 kPa to 10 000 kPa and temperatures from 0°C to 60°C.

Table 1: Specific Heat Capacity at Constant Pressure, C_p [kJ/(kg·K)]									
Temp. [°C]:	0°C	10°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	50°C	60°C	70°C	80°C
Press. [kPa (abs.)]									
3000	2.4111	2.4033	2.4213	2.4716	2.5272	2.7520	2.8672	2.9877	3.1133
3200	2.4320	2.4213	2.4371	2.4856	2.5397	2.7633	2.8774	2.9970	3.1217
3400	2.4533	2.4397	2.4532	2.4998	2.5523	2.7746	2.8876	3.0062	3.1302
3600	2.4751	2.4585	2.4695	2.5141	2.5651	2.7860	2.8979	3.0156	3.1387
3800	2.4974	2.4775	2.4860	2.5287	2.5780	2.7975	2.9083	3.0250	3.1473
4000	2.5201	2.4969	2.5028	2.5434	2.5910	2.8091	2.9187	3.0344	3.1559
4200	2.5434	2.5167	2.5198	2.5582	2.6041	2.8208	2.9292	3.0439	3.1645
4400	2.5671	2.5367	2.5371	2.5733	2.6173	2.8326	2.9397	3.0534	3.1731
4600	2.5913	2.5571	2.5545	2.5884	2.6307	2.8444	2.9503	3.0630	3.1818
4800	2.6160	2.5778	2.5722	2.6038	2.6441	2.8564	2.9610	3.0725	3.1905
5000	2.6411	2.5988	2.5901	2.6193	2.6577	2.8684	2.9717	3.0822	3.1992
5200	2.6668	2.6202	2.6082	2.6349	2.6714	2.8804	2.9825	3.0918	3.2079
5400	2.6928	2.6418	2.6265	2.6507	2.6851	2.8925	2.9933	3.1015	3.2167
5600	2.7193	2.6637	2.6451	2.6666	2.6989	2.9047	3.0041	3.1112	3.2254
5800	2.7463	2.6859	2.6637	2.6826	2.7129	2.9170	3.0150	3.1210	3.2342
6000	2.7737	2.7083	2.6826	2.6987	2.7269	2.9293	3.0259	3.1307	3.2430
6200	2.8014	2.7310	2.7016	2.7149	2.7409	2.9416	3.0368	3.1405	3.2518
6400	2.8295	2.7539	2.7208	2.7313	2.7550	2.9540	3.0478	3.1503	3.2606
6600	2.8580	2.7771	2.7401	2.7477	2.7692	2.9664	3.0587	3.1601	3.2694
6800	2.8868	2.8004	2.7595	2.7642	2.7835	2.9788	3.0697	3.1699	3.2782
7000	2.9158	2.8239	2.7790	2.7807	2.7977	2.9913	3.0807	3.1796	3.2870
7200	2.9451	2.8476	2.7986	2.7973	2.8120	3.0037	3.0917	3.1894	3.2958
7400	2.9746	2.8714	2.8183	2.8140	2.8263	3.0162	3.1027	3.1992	3.3045
7600	3.0043	2.8953	2.8381	2.8307	2.8407	3.0287	3.1137	3.2090	3.3133
7800	3.0341	2.9192	2.8579	2.8474	2.8550	3.0412	3.1247	3.2188	3.3220
8000	3.0640	2.9432	2.8777	2.8641	2.8693	3.0536	3.1357	3.2285	3.3308
8200	3.0938	2.9672	2.8975	2.8808	2.8836	3.0661	3.1466	3.2382	3.3395
8400	3.1237	2.9912	2.9173	2.8974	2.8979	3.0785	3.1575	3.2479	3.3482
8600	3.1534	3.0151	2.9370	2.9141	2.9122	3.0909	3.1684	3.2576	3.3568
8800	3.1830	3.0389	2.9567	2.9307	2.9264	3.1033	3.1793	3.2672	3.3654
9000	3.2124	3.0626	2.9763	2.9472	2.9406	3.1156	3.1901	3.2768	3.3740
9200	3.2415	3.0862	2.9958	2.9636	2.9547	3.1278	3.2008	3.2864	3.3826
9400	3.2702	3.1095	3.0151	2.9800	2.9687	3.1400	3.2116	3.2959	3.3911
9600	3.2986	3.1327	3.0343	2.9962	2.9826	3.1521	3.2222	3.3053	3.3995
9800	3.3265	3.1555	3.0534	3.0123	2.9965	3.1641	3.2328	3.3147	3.4079
10000	3.3539	3.1780	3.0722	3.0283	3.0102	3.1761	3.2433	3.3241	3.4163

Table 2 : Joule-Thomson Coefficient, J_t [K/MPa]									
Temp. [°C]:	0°C	10°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	50°C	60°C	70°C	80°C
Press. [kPa (abs.)]									
3000	5.3755	4.8150	4.3227	3.8889	3.5057	3.1663	2.8649	2.5967	2.3574
3200	5.3508	4.7933	4.3033	3.8715	3.4901	3.1521	2.8520	2.5849	2.3466
3400	5.3250	4.7706	4.2833	3.8536	3.4740	3.1376	2.8388	2.5729	2.3356
3600	5.2981	4.7471	4.2625	3.8352	3.4574	3.1227	2.8254	2.5607	2.3245
3800	5.2700	4.7227	4.2410	3.8161	3.4404	3.1074	2.8116	2.5482	2.3131
4000	5.2406	4.6973	4.2188	3.7965	3.4230	3.0918	2.7976	2.5355	2.3016
4200	5.2100	4.6710	4.1959	3.7764	3.4051	3.0759	2.7832	2.5225	2.2899
4400	5.1782	4.6437	4.1722	3.7556	3.3868	3.0595	2.7686	2.5094	2.2780
4600	5.1451	4.6155	4.1478	3.7343	3.3680	3.0428	2.7537	2.4960	2.2659
4800	5.1106	4.5863	4.1227	3.7124	3.3487	3.0258	2.7385	2.4823	2.2536
5000	5.0749	4.5561	4.0968	3.6899	3.3290	3.0084	2.7230	2.4685	2.2411
5200	5.0378	4.5249	4.0701	3.6669	3.3089	2.9906	2.7072	2.4544	2.2285
5400	4.9994	4.4927	4.0427	3.6432	3.2883	2.9725	2.6911	2.4401	2.2157
5600	4.9596	4.4595	4.0146	3.6190	3.2672	2.9540	2.6748	2.4255	2.2026
5800	4.9184	4.4253	3.9856	3.5942	3.2457	2.9352	2.6582	2.4108	2.1895
6000	4.8759	4.3900	3.9560	3.5688	3.2238	2.9160	2.6413	2.3958	2.1761
6200	4.8319	4.3538	3.9255	3.5429	3.2014	2.8965	2.6242	2.3806	2.1626
6400	4.7867	4.3166	3.8944	3.5164	3.1785	2.8766	2.6067	2.3652	2.1489
6600	4.7400	4.2784	3.8625	3.4893	3.1553	2.8565	2.5891	2.3496	2.1350
6800	4.6920	4.2392	3.8298	3.4617	3.1316	2.8359	2.5711	2.3338	2.1210
7000	4.6427	4.1991	3.7965	3.4336	3.1075	2.8151	2.5529	2.3178	2.1068
7200	4.5921	4.1579	3.7624	3.4049	3.0830	2.7940	2.5345	2.3016	2.0925
7400	4.5402	4.1159	3.7276	3.3756	3.0581	2.7725	2.5158	2.2852	2.0780
7600	4.4871	4.0730	3.6922	3.3459	3.0328	2.7507	2.4969	2.2686	2.0634
7800	4.4327	4.0291	3.6561	3.3157	3.0072	2.7287	2.4777	2.2519	2.0486
8000	4.3772	3.9844	3.6194	3.2850	2.9811	2.7063	2.4584	2.2349	2.0337
8200	4.3205	3.9389	3.5820	3.2538	2.9547	2.6837	2.4388	2.2178	2.0186
8400	4.2628	3.8926	3.5441	3.2221	2.9279	2.6608	2.4190	2.2005	2.0034
8600	4.2040	3.8455	3.5056	3.1901	2.9009	2.6376	2.3989	2.1831	1.9881
8800	4.1443	3.7977	3.4665	3.1576	2.8734	2.6142	2.3787	2.1655	1.9727
9000	4.0837	3.7493	3.4269	3.1247	2.8457	2.5905	2.3583	2.1478	1.9571
9200	4.0223	3.7002	3.3868	3.0914	2.8177	2.5666	2.3378	2.1299	1.9414
9400	3.9602	3.6504	3.3462	3.0577	2.7894	2.5425	2.3170	2.1118	1.9257
9600	3.8975	3.6002	3.3053	3.0238	2.7608	2.5182	2.2961	2.0937	1.9098
9800	3.8341	3.5495	3.2639	2.9895	2.7320	2.4937	2.2750	2.0754	1.8938
10000	3.7703	3.4983	3.2221	2.9549	2.7029	2.4689	2.2538	2.0570	1.8777

Broadwater Pipeline LLC

Docket No. _____

Exhibit M

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

All supervision, management, engineering, accounting, legal or other similar services to be rendered in connection with the construction and operation of the proposed pipeline will be performed by or at the direction of employees of Broadwater Pipeline LLC.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC may enter into construction, engineering, management and other similar services agreements. No such agreements have been entered into at this time, but in the event that Broadwater Pipeline LLC does enter into any such agreements, it will file (to the extent required by the FERC) conformed copies of the agreements.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Broadwater Energy LNG)

Docket No. PF05-4-000

COMMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY
OF NEW YORK, INC ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

On August 11, 2005, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) issued a Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Broadwater LNG Project, Request for Comments on Environmental Issues and Notice of Joint Public Meetings (“Notice”) in the referenced docket. The Notice provided a summary of the Broadwater Project and of the Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) process. As part of the EIS process, the Commission requested that interested parties provide specific comments on the planned project, focusing on environmental concerns.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc (“Con Edison” or the “Company”) appreciates the Commission’s invitation to comment on the Broadwater Project.

Con Edison is a public utility operating in the State of New York, providing electric service in the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester County, natural gas service in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Westchester County and steam service in Manhattan. As a utility providing all three services, the Company remains concerned about the long and short-term gas supply for both electricity generation and for the natural gas customers it serves. As such, the Company believes that as proposed, and if approved, the Broadwater LNG project would provide a new source of gas supply that

will serve to improve air quality in the region. Not only will it help air quality, but an additional source of supply will add to the already existing supply options in the region

The Company believes that the availability of this new source of gas supply could increase the amount of gas used in power generation, relative to alternative fuels, and as a result, could reduce emissions of SOx and NOx to the atmosphere. The environmental benefit of using gas-fired generators over oil or coal-fired generation has been well documented. This terminal would help to secure more gas-fired generation in the area.

Respectfully submitted,

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY
OF NEW YORK, INC

/s/ Mary L. Krayeske

By _____
Mary L. Krayeske
Senior Attorney
Consolidated Edison Company of
New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place, Room 1815-S
New York, NY 10003
krayeskem@coned.com

Dated: October 6, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this day caused to be served the foregoing document upon the Applicants and all parties in these proceedings

Dated at New York, New York this 6th day of October 2005.

/s/ Mary L. Krayske

Mary L. Krayske
Senior Attorney



ORIGINAL

December 19, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: *PF05 - 4 - 000*

Dear Ms Salas:

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
2005 DEC 30 14:05

I am writing to express the support of the Association for a Better Long Island for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to have a full and fair regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Innovative projects, like Broadwater, that offer a much needed increase in energy supply, should be given a complete and thorough review

Our region needs increased supplies of natural gas and the proposed LNG terminal would not only meet that need, but also may strengthen the economy. Long Island has long struggled with high energy prices that impede our growth and stifle new development

Natural gas, with fewer emissions than oil and coal, is increasingly the fuel of choice, that is why demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown significantly on Long Island. Commercial demand has grown by 45% in the region. In addition, Long Island, because of its geographic location at the end of the pipeline, is susceptible to some of the highest prices in the nation during peak demand

Our region needs real answers and solutions if it hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live. Broadwater can increase the supply of natural gas, reduce emissions by allowing for the repowering of older fossil fired plants on Long Island, diversify our energy portfolio and stabilize volatile spikes in natural gas prices

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of the facts, not political convenience. The Association for a Better Long Island is advocating that a full and fair review of all the facts be concluded before judgment is passed on the Broadwater Energy Project. Long Island and the surrounding region need real answers to our current energy crisis if we want to maintain our high standard of living and continue to be the powerful economic engine that we are today

Sincerely,

Alan Eidler
President

150 Motor Parkway, Suite LL60, Hauppauge, NY 11788
TEL: (631) 951-2410 • FAX: (631) 951-2412

AvalonBay
COMMUNITIES, INC

ORIGINAL

Greenway Plaza Office Park
145 Pinelawn Rd. Suite 130 South • Melville NY 11747
Tel (631) 843-0736 • Fax (631) 843-0737

November 8, 2005

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 NOV 18
2005 NOV 18 A 11:49

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Ms Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

PF05-4-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

It is critical that the potential benefits of Broadwater Energy be brought forth through the review process. As the Long Island regional executive for AvalonBay Communities Inc., a national developer, owner and operator of more than 152 rental apartment communities containing more than 44,000 apartment homes in 10 states and the District of Columbia, the cost of energy is critical to our business.

AvalonBay has made a huge investment here on Long Island, and expects to continue to grow here largely because this area offers a wonderful quality of life. Plain and simple, energy issues dramatically impact Long Islanders' quality of life and, therefore, our business. This is an issue that cuts across every line of the region's population, business interests, civic leadership, environmental groups and political persuasion.

Long Island must expand its ability to meet current and future energy needs. By importing Liquefied Natural Gas to a facility in Long Island Sound, Broadwater Energy would substantially improve the region's energy infrastructure in a way that maximizes benefits while minimizing impacts.

Long Island pays something like six times the national average for natural gas. You can imagine how this impacts AvalonBay here on Long Island. We need more electricity and virtually all new electrical plants planned here will be fired with natural gas. This speaks of a clear need for an increased supply of natural gas.

Over the years, various energy proposals here – from the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, to the Off-Shore Wind Farm in the Atlantic, to small 79 megawatt peaker units – have caused significant controversy because of their obvious or perceived impacts. I view the off-shore location of Broadwater as a significant benefit as it not only provides a safe buffer in case of an accident, but it minimizes shoreline and visual impacts and preserves an important resource while giving us the energy we need.

I believe Long Island must control its own energy future and that Broadwater offers the possibility of access to an abundant supply of natural gas, which will be increasingly needed here on Long Island.

Sincerely,



Matthew B. Whalen
Vice President, Development

St. Francis Hospital



THE HEART CENTER®

ORIGINAL

Alan D. Guerci, M.D.
President & Chief Executive Officer

PF05-4-000

October 21, 2005

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 NOV -2 P 3:45
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Magalle R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Salas:

I wish to express my support for the Broadwater Energy project.

I am President and Chief Executive Officer of St. Francis Hospital – The Heart Center, and Mercy Medical Center, two of the largest energy users on Long Island. Thus, I am highly familiar with the impact that energy prices and reliability have on major energy users in general, and the vitally important healthcare providers of Long Island, in specific.

Many hospitals in New York State and in the Long Island region are struggling financially. In 2003, half of Long Island's 23 not-for-profit hospitals experienced negative operating margins. No doubt, there are many causes, however, the cost of energy plays an important role.

This is especially true for smaller community hospitals, which have been and will increasingly be impacted by escalating energy costs, both for electricity and heating. The financial health of Long Island hospitals is vital, as they have a significant impact on the region's economy by creating spending that accounts for nearly 10 percent of the region's gross metropolitan product.

Like many other large users of energy, St. Francis and Mercy are equipped as dual-fuel users, a contingency that many hospitals have at the ready in order to keep down costs and ensure reliability. But, depending on supply and demand, hospitals have been forced to purchase additional quantities on the spot market at extremely high rates, further straining their financial resources. A large additional source of natural gas has the potential of reducing this problem.

As I understand it, because of increasing demand for natural gas in the region, supplies are tight and delivery capacity is constrained. Broadwater has the potential

A Member of Catholic Health Services of Long Island
Founded by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary
100 Port Washington Boulevard, Roslyn, New York 11576-1348
Telephone: 516/562-6798 Fax: 516/562-6909 E-mail: alan.guerci@chali.org

Ms. Magalie R. Salas
Page Two

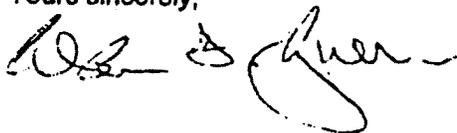
October 21, 2005

to deliver a dependable, diversified supply of clean-burning natural gas. Based on the forces of supply and demand, large electricity and natural gas consumers, such as the organizations I head, should experience significant savings.

This project has the potential to provide a public health benefit, as natural gas is a far less polluting option than oil or coal for generating electricity and for heating. Specifically, it would support re-powering of existing oil-fired electrical plants and supply new power plants with cleaner, more efficient natural gas generation leading to cleaner air with less deposition of contaminants. In addition, it may reduce the need to bring other fuels to this area by truck or tanker that can have a greater environmental health impact in the event of an accident.

It would be a mistake for this region to turn its back on examining all options for improving its energy situation, especially a large infrastructure project like Broadwater that can make a significant impact. With sharply escalating energy costs creating an even greater financial burden on our hospitals, the need to expand our existing energy infrastructure is more critical than ever.

Yours sincerely,





ORIGINAL

LONG BEACH
NEW YORK HEALTH CARE
316 897 1000
WWW.LBMC.ORG
THE MEDICAL
CENTER HOSPITAL
THE BROADWATER
CENTRE FOR HEALTH
AND HUMANITARIAN
MEDICINE
THE LONG BEACH
HOSPITAL
LABORATORY
THE LONG BEACH
LABORATORY CENTER
THE LONG BEACH
COMMUNITY
NETWORK LTD
BROADWATER HOSPITAL
ORGANIZATION
THE LONG BEACH
COLLEGE
THE NEW YORK COLLEGE
OF PODIATRY
MEDICINE
AND THE
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF
NURSING MEDICINE

December 23, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 DEC 30 P 2:09
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

PF05-4

Dear Ms. Salas :

I believe that the Broadwater Liquefied Natural Gas project could be beneficial to Long Beach Medical Center, the communities we serve, and the greater region as a whole

Long Beach Medical Center includes a 203-bed, independent community teaching hospital and 200-bed skilled nursing facility. Over the years we have maintained our mission and brought advanced medicine to the residents of southwest Nassau County, despite the many challenges we have faced. Energy costs for heating and electrical power have been an issue for many decades, but the issue has been greatly heightened with the recent seemingly out-of-control cost spiral

Though Long Beach Medical Center has continued to improve its energy practices, and is equipped to use both oil and natural gas in order to keep down costs and ensure reliability, these are only partial solutions. There is only so much we can do on our own.

Supplies for natural gas are tight and the methods to deliver it to this region are limited. I believe this can and must be improved and, I think that Broadwater has the potential to deliver a dependable, diversified supply of natural gas.

As a Long Island resident and businessperson, I can see the impacts of paying the highest energy costs in the nation. For example, our region's high cost of living, of which energy is a significant part, inhibits this organization's ability to recruit high-quality employees.

I wish to state that I agree with the recently approved resolution of the Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, which has urged the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to conduct its review process of Broadwater in a comprehensive and complete manner.

Sincerely,

Douglas Meltzer
Chief Executive Officer

- CHAIRMAN
- Linda S. Seabard
- IBM Corporation
- VICE CHAIRMAN
- Eric R. Gregg
- Learning Incorporated
- VICE CHAIRMAN
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- Dayton I. Brown, Inc.
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- William J. Cooney
- Capital District Physicians Health Plan
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- Citizens Bank
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- Pleasant Valley Fibre Company
- Garrett A. DuBoise
- Northrop Grumman Corporation
- William F. Edwards
- National Grid
- Michael J. Palazzo
- The Pioneer Companies
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- Deloitte & Touche LLP
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- Martha J. Glynn
- HSBC Bank USA
- Glen S. Goldberg
- The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
- Lewis Galati
- Colub Corporation
- Roger A. Harney
- Hannay Reeds, Inc.
- Gregory M. Harlan
- Harlan Furniture Company
- Thomas F. Johnson, Jr.
- The Pile Company, Inc.
- Andrew Jung
- Avon Products, Inc.
- Raymond J. Kibling, Jr.
- Cleough, Harlow & Associates LLP
- Jeffrey B. Kordoff
- Pfizer, Inc.
- David M. Klein
- Ex-Cella BlueCross BlueShield
- Shawn V. Land
- CH Energy Group Inc.
- Leland C. Lester
- Martels
- Donald R. Led Duke
- RII Corporation Services, LLC
- Stanford Lipsey
- The Buffalo News
- Mark M. Little
- GE Energy
- Shelton McCormick
- Anderson-Busch, Inc.
- Eugene R. McGrath
- Consolidated Edison Company of New York
- Michele Mehlner
- State Farm Insurance
- Eric Messer
- Eric Mower and Associates
- John F. Murray
- Rose and Kearney, Inc.
- Markell A. Neukam
- The Amstar Companies
- Garth J. Neustader
- Ecology & Environment, Inc.
- Chris Palumbo
- Buck & Palumbo, Inc.
- Samson S. Rabinowitz
- Peapack, Inc.
- Muriel Scharf
- Muriel Scharf & Company, Inc.
- Alain A. Thiersand
- Carlin's New York Business
- Vincent R. Volpe
- Drexler Reed Company
- Thomas W. Wierusz II
- EDS
- Robert G. Wilmore
- M&T Bank
- Jayel M. Young
- Gold State Cooling Systems



ORIGINAL DANIEL B WALSH
President/CEO

The Business Council of New York State, Inc.

December 22, 2005

Ms. Magalie R. Salas
 Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First Street N.E., Room 1A
 Washington, D.C. 20426

FILED
 OFFICE OF THE
 SECRETARY
 2005 DEC 30 P 12
 FEDERAL ENERGY
 REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Salas:

RE: Broadwater Energy Proposal, Docket No. PF05-4-000

The Business Council would like to join in support of the federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) Project. Broadwater will be a partial answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

Supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice, because the New York City metropolitan region, Long Island and Connecticut need more energy and this could be an excellent solution. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's economy.

Natural gas is the fuel of choice for electricity generation because it burns cleaner than other alternatives. Fluctuating oil prices have brought increased demand from industrial users that can switch from oil to gas. That is one of the reasons demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown in all of our region's markets.

Our nation is consuming natural gas at a faster rate than it is discovering it. This fact has been confirmed by the Department of Energy and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, among others. As this region is literally at the end of the natural gas pipelines from the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, we often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand.

*Ms. Magalie R. Salas
December 22, 2005
Page 2*

U.S. suppliers have been struggling to keep up, trying to make up the difference with imports, most of which come by pipeline from Canada. But much of Canada's available output has already been tapped. So boosting imports further means turning to LNG. This is where the bottleneck is most severe - there simply aren't enough LNG terminals to make up for the shortfall in supplies.

Broadwater can open the region to a world supply of natural gas which will improve the region's access to supply, diversify the region's energy options, and ultimately reduce natural gas prices from where they would be otherwise.

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of the facts, not knee-jerk opposition before all the facts have been considered. It is imperative that we produce and support sound solutions that increase our energy supply and stabilize prices.

Sincerely,


avb /



Kevin W. Dahill
President and
Chief Executive Officer

MEMBER HOSPITALS

- Brookhaven Memorial Hospital
Medical Center
East Patchogue
- Catholic Health Services of Long
Island
 - Good Samaritan Hospital
Medical Center
West Islip
 - Mercy Medical Center
Rockville Centre
 - St. Catherine of Siena
Medical Center
Smithtown
 - St. Charles Hospital
Port Jefferson
 - St. Francis Hospital
Rosyva
- Long Beach Medical Center
Long Beach
- John T. Mather Memorial Hospital
Port Jefferson
- Nassau University Medical Center
East Meadow
- New Island Hospital
Beckpage
- North-Shore - Long Island Jewish
Health System
 - Franklin Hospital
Valley Stream
 - Glen Cove Hospital
 - Huntington Hospital
Huntington
 - North Shore University
Hospital
Manhasset
 - Pliskov Hospital
 - Southside Hospital
Bay Shore
 - Syonnet Hospital
- Pecolic Health Corporation
 - Central Suffolk Hospital
Riverhead
 - Eastern Long Island Hospital
Greensport
 - Southampton Hospital
Southampton
- Stony Brook University Hospital
Stony Brook
- Winthrop South Nassau University
Health System
 - South Nassau Communities
Hospital
Oceanside
 - Winthrop-University Hospital
Mineola

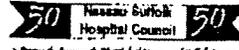
Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, Inc.

Representing the not-for-profit and public hospitals serving the residents of Long Island

1383 Veterans Memorial Highway, Suite 26, Hauppauge, NY 11788

Phone (631) 435-3000 • Fax (631) 435-2343

www.nshc.org



ORIGINAL

December 7, 2005

PF05-4

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED IN THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 DEC 15 A 10 41
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Secretary Salas:

The Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council helps enhance healthcare for all Long Islanders by representing the interests of its 23-member hospitals before lawmakers, regulatory agencies, the media, and the public. The council's role includes advocacy on the county, state and federal levels to help member hospitals better serve their patients.

Our organization, which was founded in 1955, today represents organizations from large network systems to small community hospitals that serve the 2.8 million people of Nassau and Suffolk counties. The Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council is an affiliate of the Healthcare Association of New York State (HANYS), which comprises 550 not-for-profit and public hospitals, nursing homes and other healthcare organizations in the state

At a recent meeting of our board of directors, which includes the presidents of all of our member-hospitals and health networks, we discussed the proposed Broadwater Energy project. Through a vote, it was agreed that we would take a position supporting the ongoing review of the project

Thank you for entering the following resolution of our board into your official record.

Sincerely,

Kevin W. Dahill
President and Chief Executive Officer

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11:54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

My name is Doug Van Leuven, I am a U.S. Coast Guard certified Chief Engineer and Cargo Engineer for LNG Operations.

I support the use of Liquefied Natural Gas because I believe it to be safer than nuclear power plants and environmentally better than coal burning facilities. Unlike oil there is no residue. LNG just vaporizes and becomes lighter than air. Natural gas is a more efficient energy source as well. Each LNG vessel carries sufficient natural gas to power the needs of a city of 75,000 for a year.

I began my career in late 1980 on LNG ships. I have over 18 years of experience transporting LNG from liquification terminals to regasification terminals worldwide. For 15 years I transported LNG from Indonesia to Japan. I spent another 4 years transporting LNG to the United States, Europe and Asia. The last 5 years I have contracted with Pronav Ship Management of Greenwich and then Stamford, Connecticut for automation and controls maintenance during LNG ship drydocks.

Broadwater's regasification and storage facility is, in essence, just like an LNG ship. Instead of the facility being a ship moving from port to port, it is a stationary waterborne structure like a ship at anchor. Like a ship, the Broadwater regasification plant would have housing onboard. The plant should be manned by professional workers on a watch type rotation day in and day out just like on a ship. The equipment and machinery onboard the regasification facility would either be the same, or nearly identical to, the type of marine equipment and machinery onboard a ship.

LNG transportation has been proven to be safe so long as

Van Leuven
Page 2

the people handling and transporting the natural gas have the requisite training and qualifications. I was aboard when we delivered the 8000th LNG load from Indonesia to Japan. The Broadwater regasification and storage facility, as well as the transportation of LNG to the facility, can be achieved in a safe manner provided that qualified personnel operate the facility. What better way exists to guarantee the safety and security of these vessels than to crew them with Americans certified by the United States Coast Guard now part of Homeland Defense?

There are hundreds of active officers in the American Merchant Marine who, like me, have decades of experience in the safe and reliable transportation of LNG. I believe I can speak not only for myself, but for my shipmates in LNG transportation who would welcome the opportunity to serve the citizens of Connecticut and New York by working to guarantee safe delivery and storage of LNG to the Broadwater Terminal Port Project.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely,
Douglas Van Leuven
23448 Rogers Way
Santa Rosa, CA 95404-3233

ORIGINAL

September 20, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11:54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to address you this evening. My name is Bill McHugh and I am a U.S. Coast Guard Licensed Deck Officer. As a Deck Officer I have served 12 years aboard LNG carriers. My responsibilities have included commanding the wheelhouse of LNG carriers during every imaginable weather condition without suffering any spills or accidents. I have also been responsible for managing the loading and unloading of liquefied natural gas in shipping ports all over the world.

I have reviewed the Broadwater floating storage and regasification unit proposal. The facility would receive LNG from LNG ships approximately 9 ½ miles off the coast of Long Island, New York. Then, the LNG would be stored in tanks and warmed back into natural gas. The facility is nearly identical to a ship. In fact the FSRU - LNG carrier interface acts more like two ships at sea transferring cargo from one ship to another. The only difference being that one of the vessels is stationary and the cargo from the stationary vessel delivers its gas to the public through a pipeline attached to the FSRU.

With qualified workers LNG can be transported and stored safely. I have worked with hundreds of engineers and deck officers over my career. When it comes to LNG, it is safety first and foremost. I am certain that Broadwater's FSRU proposal will be a safe and secure operation provided that there are qualified workers operating the ships and the regasification plant.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

William McHugh
37 Edward Hart Drive
Jersey City, NJ 07305

PF05-4

ORIGINAL

I know there is a great deal of local opposition to this project. However, if it is approved, it is imperative and appropriate that as members of the community most affected by the project, we secure rock solid guarantees to enjoy the economic benefits associated with the project.

I have attended some of the public awareness meetings held by Broadwater. What I walked away with in hearing their presentations is that this project would be beneficial to Long Island for a host of reasons. In particular, I was especially encouraged by Broadwaters' claims that the project would provide enhanced job opportunities and commercial involvement for the people and businesses resident here in Suffolk County.

I am a life long Suffolk County resident living on the North Fork. My family and I all started our careers as commercial fisherman on Long Island Sound. We now operate a fleet of commercial work vessels engaged in hydrographic survey data collection and marine platform support services for the petroleum and energy industries. Additionally, we provide marine environmental emergency response and remediation services to industry and government. Collectively, the Miller Group of companies is responsible for a good living wage and secure employment for over 200 families.

We obviously were excited with the prospect of a commercial marine project of the scope and size proposed by Broadwater. This kind of facility and operation requires near term and ongoing services of the exact nature we offer. Quite frankly, we see the marine support services this project requires as a perfect hand- in- glove fit for Broadwater and our family of companies.

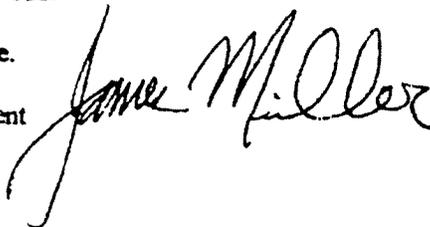
One of the strongest benefits that Broadwater has professed as a reason why our community should support this project is the promise of enhancement of jobs and opportunity for businesses. The Broadwater website states the following:

Broadwater estimates that it will directly contribute approximately half a billion dollars to local communities over the 30+ year life of the project. This money would come from taxes, salaries, operational expenses, and a Social Investment Program. Economic benefits would also come from a reduction in natural gas price spikes

I believe the project is a benefit to residents & businesses on Long Island. Just because it is an industry doesn't mean it is bad.

Thanks very much for your time.

Sincerely, James Miller, President
Miller Marine Services



FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 SEP 30 P 3:58
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11:54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is John Case. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 20 years. I began my career on LNG ships as a Third Engineer and worked my way up to Chief Engineer, the highest ranking Engineer rating in the Merchant Marine. I have sailed maiden voyages on brand new LNG ships as they came out of the shipyard. As with all new ships, they need extra special attention because they will carry cargo such as liquefied natural gas for the first time. With qualified shipboard personnel even new ships carrying LNG for the very first time can be operated safely-- I am living proof of this. Over my 20-plus year history of transporting LNG, the fleet of 8 LNG ships that I worked in connection with had outstanding safety records.

I have reviewed the information concerning the Broadwater project. This Floating Storage and Regasification unit (FSRU) would be approximately 1,200 feet long and 180 feet wide. It would have nearly identical machinery and equipment to that of an LNG carrier. In fact, the document from the American Bureau of Shipping on Broadwater's website states as much-- basically it is a vessel that does not navigate. The proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed at a shipyard, towed to a site in the Sound and attached to a Yoke mooring system, which would be supported by a tower structure. The mooring system base on the seabed would cover an area of about 7,000-square feet, slightly larger than the size of a basketball court. The yoke will be designed to hold both the FSRU and the LNG carrier. The yoke is a well proven technology and will be designed to hold the FSRU even during the most sever conditions that would be experienced in the Sound.

If LNG could not be handled and transported safely then the Japanese would never have allowed LNG tankers into its ports. The Japanese are known to be extremely safety conscious. I know this because during my career we transported LNG from loading ports such as Sumatra and Borneo Indonesia to discharge ports in Japan. Japan would then regasify and store the natural gas on the mainland and within about one mile of residential communities.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Very kind regards,

John Case
231 Marina Drive
Fort Pierce, FL 34949

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater Application, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is Michael Blakeslee. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 20 years. During this time, I served as a shipboard engineer on LNG carriers and I was responsible for all aspects of the safe and secure handling of LNG.

Over my 20-plus year history of transporting LNG, the fleet of 8 LNG ships that I worked in connection with had an impeccable safety record. In fact, in over forty years of worldwide commercial LNG operation, there has never been a serious incident resulting in loss of cargo. The transportation of LNG has an excellent safety and environmental record when compared to the safety and environmental records of ships and barges that carry liquid petroleum such as gasoline, lube oil, diesel fuel and heavy bunker "C."

I consider Broadwater's regasification plant to be a stationary ship. The only difference between a ship and the regasification plant is that a ship has a propulsion system that allows it to navigate open waters. On board LNG vessels there is marine type machinery and equipment associated with the transportation of LNG in order to keep the natural gas in liquid form. On Broadwater's regasification plant there is also marine type machinery and equipment that will be used in order to change the gas from liquid back into natural gas -equipment similar to that found on an LNG ship.

It is my understanding that the proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed using proven technology and will be designed to hold the FSRU even during the most severe conditions that would be experienced in Long Island Sound.

My career on LNG carriers was with the New York Companies Energy Transportation Group, Energy Transportation Company and the Connecticut based company Pronav Ship Management Company.

As I have stated, natural gas is safe to transport and store - - provided that there are qualified people tasked with this oversight. Over the years people have asked me whether I felt safe sailing aboard an LNG ship. My answer is that I often felt safer working onboard an LNG ship traveling across the seas from terminal to terminal than I do when riding in a car on any American highway.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely,
Michael Blakeslee
8160 Artesian Court
Sacramento, CA 95829

BW000164

ORIGINAL

FILED
IN OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
15 Letter Blvd
Hempstead NY 11788
June 29, 2005
2005 JUL - 6 10 4 14

Margaret R. Selas
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

PF05-4-000

Dear Commissioner Selas

I am writing to urge you to allow
the Broadwater Energy project proposed
for Long Island to have a full and fair
review.

This project could provide some
dependably, real help for the energy
problems in this area. The project should
not be rejected because of the noises
being made by special interest groups.
All issues must be reviewed fairly
and fully.

Thank you,
Donald O'Leary

ORIGINAL

7-16-05



Mr. Joseph Stozetto, Sr
145 Union Ave
Ct Moriches, NY 11934

POLICE DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N. Y.

PF05 4

2005 Aug 8

Dear Mrs. Margarite R. Salas
U.S. S. Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission

888 First Street N.E. Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: BROADWATER

7-16-05
2005

Dear Mrs. Salas,

I am writing this letter
to ~~show my~~ support to the
Broadwater Firm L.P. GAS Barge
on the Long Island Sound.

This should be beneficial to
Long Island's GAS NEEDS also.

I Hope there able to do
what they plan.

Thank-you's and Good Luck

Mr. JOSEPH L. Stozetto JR.

P.O. BOX 410

Moriches, NY. 11955-D410

Thank-you for your return mail

(JOES.)



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

AND

U.S. COAST GUARD

BROADWATER LNG PROJECT (PF05-4-000)

ORIGINAL

COMMENT FORM

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 P 4:46
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

<p>Comments may be left at the FERC table or mailed to the FERC:</p> <p>If you prefer to mail your comments, please send an original and two copies of your comments to:</p> <p>Magalie R. Salas, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First St., N.E., Room 1A Washington, DC 20428</p> <p>Reference Docket No. PF05-4-000 on the original and both copies, and label one copy of your comments for the attention of the Gas Branch 3, DG2E.</p>	<p>Comments may be submitted to the FERC via the Internet on the FERC's website:</p> <p>See the instructions at http://www.ferc.gov under the "e-Filing" link and the link to the User's Guide. Prepare your comments in the same manner you would if you were providing a letter and save the comments to a file on your hard drive. Before you can submit comments you will need to create an account by clicking on "Sign-up" under "New User?" You will be asked to select the type of submission you are making. This submission is considered a "Comment on Filing."</p>
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COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT) --additional space on opposite side of page

I WALTER DANY IS IN FAVOR OF BROADWATER. THE NEED FOR ALL FORMS OF ENERGY IS CRITICAL IN KEEPING AMERICA A FIRST WORLD COUNTRY. WITH THE HURICANS IN THE SOUTH SHOWS HOW WE MUST REEVALUATE OUR DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY. NATURAL GAS IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT PROVIDE THE FUEL NECESSARY IN MAKING ALL THE PRODUCTS WE USE EVERY DAY. IF PLUM ISLAND WILL BE CLOSING THEN THAT WOULD ALSO BE A GOOD LOCATION FOR A ENERGY TRUSTEE

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

WALTER DANY
99 LICEA ROAD EAST
WADING RIVER N.Y. 11792-1412

p1d2

COMMENTS (continued)

POINT. SO I HOPE THAT REASON PREVAILS OVER EMOTION.

THE PEOPLE AT THE RECENT MEETINGS ARE THE "NO PEOPLE" THEY ARE THE ONES THAT STOPPED SHORAN NUCLEAR PLANT. THESE PEOPLE ARE AGAINST EVERYTHING THAT HAS TO DO WITH ENERGY. THEY ONLY HAVE EMOTION AND NO REASON OR UNDERSTANDING ON HOW IMPORTANT ENERGY IS IN ALL OUR LIVES. ALL THEY SEE IS A FACTORY WHICH THEY ALSO DO NOT LIKE AND STOP PROGRESSUAL CHANCE THEY GET.

IN FACT THEY SAID THAT A GAS PIPELINE FROM CANADA WOULD SOLVE LONG ISLANDS ENERGY NEEDS BUT THEY ALREADY HAVE THE "NO LITTLE SIGNS" STOPPING THIS PROJECT ALSO. THEY ONLY KNOW "NO"

THE BOTTOM LINE IS LET BROADWATER BE BUILT LET THEM CRY AND WHEN IT IS NO LONGER NEEDED IT CAN BE MOVED TO ANOTHER LOCATION.

Walter Day

ORIGINAL

8/15.5

Ms. MARGARET A. SALAS
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET N.E., Room 1A
WASHINGTON D.C. 20426

REC'D
AUG 8
11:30

PF05-4

Dear Ms. SALAS

MY WIFE AND I SUPPORT THE FULL AND
FAIR REVIEW OF THE BROADWATER ENERGY PROJECT
AS A POTENTIAL SOLUTION TO IMPROVE THE REGION'S
AIR QUALITY AND HELP MEET LONG ISLAND'S ENERGY
NEEDS IN AN AFFORDABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY
RESPONSIBLE WAY.

William D. Douglas
541 HIGHLAND COURT
MORICHES, NY 11955

LI ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION:

Be it resolved that:

The Long Island region needs sources for additional energy supplies over the long term. For that reason, all projects that might provide additional long-term energy supplies should receive a full and fair evaluation

Broadwater Energy's proposal for an LNG terminal in Long Island Sound should not be an exception. Broadwater should provide to the public and to appropriate public officials all factual information necessary to fully and fairly evaluate its proposal. The views of the public and all appropriate public officials on Long Island should be carefully considered by Broadwater and all regulatory agencies involved with the proposal. The LIA has formed a special committee of its board of directors to assess the Broadwater proposal, and, when we have evaluated the facts surrounding it, the LIA intends to take a position in support of or in opposition to the proposal during the regulatory review process.

Matthew T. Crosson
President
Long Island Association, Inc.
631-493-3001
631-499-2194 (fax)
mccrosson@longislandassociation.org

ORIGINAL

September 20, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is John Andrews. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and former Commander in the U.S Navy Reserve. I have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for well over 20 years. I started my career on LNG tankers with the El Paso Natural Gas company out of Texas. El Paso ran membrane type LNG vessels which protect the LNG cargo tanks by a series of two steel hulls, balsa wood insulation and two membranes. For approximately 15 years I worked on LNG tankers for the New York based Energy Transportation Corporation and then PRONAV Ship Management out of Stamford, Connecticut.

Over my 20 years as a shipboard engineer on LNG carriers I have been responsible for all aspects of the safe and secure handling of LNG. The transportation of LNG has an excellent safety and environmental record. I believe that LNG carriers are safest type of tank vessels provided that qualified people operate the vessels. I have been through every nook and cranny of LNG carriers whether at sea; during the construction and building phases of LNG vessels in shipyards; and during scheduled maintenance overhauls in ports all over the world.

Broadwater's regasification plant would be considered a stationary ship. Indeed, the American Bureau of Shipping has been involved with the plans and specifications for the FSRU

The proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed at a shipyard, towed to a site in the Sound and attached to a Yoke mooring system, which would be supported by a tower structure. The yoke will be designed to hold both the FSRU and the LNG carrier. The yoke is a well proven technology and will be designed to hold the FSRU even during the most severe conditions that would be experienced in the Sound.

As I have stated, natural gas is safe to transport and store provided that there are qualified people handling and transporting it. Throughout my career the corporate officials who owned the LNG carriers had no problem ever sailing aboard vessels. And, that shows the corporations and the insurance underwriters believed the ships were being operated safely and that, the carriage of LNG can indeed be handled and transported safely.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely yours,

John Andrews
3000 Third Street
Altoona, PA 16601

BW000171

ORIGINAL



Building and Construction Trades Council of Nassau and Suffolk Counties

JOHN M. KENNEDY
President-Secretary Treasurer

WILLIAM K. DUFFY
Vice President

GARY LABARBERA
Sergeant At Arms

PF05-4

December 22, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 DEC 30 P 12
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Salas:

As President of the Nassau-Suffolk Building Trades Council, I represent the 60,000 members of the largest construction trades union on Long Island. My support for Broadwater Energy comes down to three things: jobs, energy affordability, and quality of life.

While construction of the Broadwater facility will create approximately 120 jobs for a temporary period and 90 permanent jobs, its indirect impact on our members could be significant. My hope is that the more affordable and reliable natural gas supply provided by Broadwater will encourage repowering of Long Island's four oil-fired power plants operated by KeySpan, which in turn, would create numerous jobs for our members while contributing to cleaner regional air quality.

In addition, by making energy more affordable and reliable here on Long Island, there will be a positive ripple effect that will result in business expansion, a healthier real estate market, a stronger economic climate and more jobs. Compared to regions that enjoy cheaper energy, we are at a great disadvantage.

Of course, our members mainly live and work here on Long Island. Like everyone else, they are coping with high energy costs and are looking for any relief they can get. Lastly, our members enjoy a great quality of life here on Long Island and it is important that they have affordable homes, energy bills that are under control, and air that is clean for their kids to breathe. And while the argument can be made that siting Broadwater nine miles offshore may impact the quality of life for some, based on the information I have



Magalie R. Salas

2.

December 22, 2005

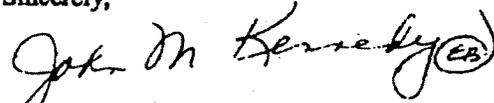
received to date, I believe the net gain in affordable, reliable and clean energy supplies for the NY region will compensate for the impact to a few.

Those who oppose Broadwater have made many wild and unsubstantiated claims about environmental and safety impacts. I find it highly ironic that activists who oppose Broadwater never mention that some of their fellow environmentalists are trying to convert existing power plants that burn oil over to natural gas. I question how they can encourage this conversion without affordable and reliable supplies of natural gas.

In closing, Broadwater still has to prove its case to state and federal regulatory authorities and many in the public. But I encourage the ongoing fair and balanced review of this project as an important part of an overall energy solution for Long Island.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



John M. Kennedy
President and Secretary Treasurer



A Partner in the Winthrop South Nassau University Health System, Inc.
 Member
 New York-Presbyterian Healthcare System

Joseph A. Quagliata
 President and CEO

November 28, 2005

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Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First Street N.E., Room 1A
 Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Salas:

Like other healthcare leaders in New York State, in my role as president of South Nassau Communities Hospital, I am greatly concerned about the high cost of energy. With 435 beds, 820 attending physicians and 2,200 employees, we are one of the largest community-based, teaching hospitals in the state. We are also among a handful of financially independent hospitals on Long Island.

Next year South Nassau Communities Hospital will open one of the largest hospital expansions on Long Island in recent years. Planning for this 170,000 square foot project, including modeling costs to operate this new facility, occurred several years ago. As you can imagine, energy costs are of great concern to us especially as the expansion will significantly increase our energy consumption.

At a recent discussion on the Broadwater Energy project, I learned that bringing a major new supply of natural gas into the market could reduce energy costs. Anyone with a business management background, I think, understands the forces of supply and demand and would have to agree. The reliability of the natural gas supply would also improve, which would also benefit the organization that I oversee.

I want to be on the record as supporting the review of Broadwater (or any project) that will make energy more affordable and more readily available.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Quagliata
 President and CEO

ORIGINAL

September 20, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

2005 OCT -6 A 11:55

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Application, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is Bruce Whichard. Thank you for allowing the public to voice opinions about the Broadwater project. I was born, raised and currently reside in the New York metropolitan area. I have made and continue to make a living on the sea. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 11 years. The transportation of LNG has an excellent safety and environmental record. LNG can be handled, stored and transported in a safe and secure manner.

During my 11 years on LNG Carriers, I worked for the New York based Energy Transportation Corporation and the Connecticut based company PRONAV Shipping Company which operates fleets of LNG carriers. The LNG carriers I worked on loaded liquefied natural gas from liquefaction plants in Indonesia and discharged the liquefied natural gas to regasification plants in Japan. In Japan, the ship pulled into shoreside terminals and discharged the LNG into regasification plants. The LNG ships and the regasification facilities are within one mile of residential Japanese communities -- and have been for decades.

I have reviewed many of the documents on Broadwater's website. It is my understanding that the terminal would consist of a ship like vessel moored in the deep waters of Long Island Sound. This receiving terminal would be staffed by workers around the clock just like a ship. I consider Broadwater's regasification plant to be a stationary ship. This Floating Storage and Regasification Unit would be very similar to the regasification facilities that my LNG ships pulled into while we were in Japan. The only difference being that the Japan facility was on land and within one mile of residential communities. Broadwater's regasification plant on the other hand would be 9 1/2 miles off the coast of Long Island.

Natural gas is safe to transport and store provided that there are qualified people handling and transporting it. Do I consider the transportation of LNG safe? Yes, when my father entered into retirement some years back, he wanted to see what I actually did for living. So I took my dad onboard the LNG ship for a trip and the guy did not want to get off the vessel when the trip was over. If I did not think it was safe, I would never have let my father or anyone in my family ever step foot on the vessel.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely,

Bruce Whichard
269 Willow Way
Clark, NJ 07066-2835

ORIGINAL



HEALTH & WELFARE COUNCIL of LONG ISLAND
One Helen Keller Way, 4th Floor
Hempstead, NY 11550
516-483-1110
Fax 516-483-4794
www.hwcli.com

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JOSEPH SMITH, Ph.D
Secretary

SANDY OLIVA
Immediate Past Chairwoman

JOHN T. O'CONNELL
President/CEO

November 7, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: PF05 - 4 - 000

Dear Ms. Salas:

I am writing on behalf of the Health and Welfare Council of Long Island to express the support for the Federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Broadwater may be the answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

The Health and Welfare Council is a private, not for profit, health and human services planning organization that serves as an umbrella for the Long Island region's 300 public and voluntary health and human service providers. In this role the Council is concerned with the economic health of the region's poor and working families who are often placed at economic risk by the volatility of such necessities as the cost of heating their homes.

Council members believe that supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice, because the



RECEIVED
FEDERAL ENERGY
COMMISSION
NOV 15 2 30 PM '05

New York City Metropolitan Region, Long Island and Connecticut need more energy and this could be an excellent solution. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's jobs, economy, and quality of life. This region has long struggled with high energy prices and air quality issues, and it is past time to address these problems.

Long Island is literally at the end of the natural gas pipelines from the Gulf and Canada. Our residents often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand. This is an extraordinary burden on the nearly 300,000 Long Islanders who live at near poverty or below. Our region needs real answers and solutions if it hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live.

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The Federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of facts. It is our responsibility as a region and a country to produce and support real solutions that safely increase our energy supply and stabilize prices as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



John T. O'Connell
President, CEO

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater Application, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is David Carmody. I am a U S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 20 years. I sailed every Officer rating in the engine room up until reaching and sailing as LNG Chief Engineer for Energy Transportation Company of New York and PRONAV Ship Management Company out of Stamford, Connecticut. Over my 20 years as a shipboard engineer on LNG carriers I have been responsible for all aspects of the safe and secure handling of LNG. LNG can be transported and handled in a safe manner provided qualified personnel are in charge of the operations.

I have sailed brand new LNG ships right out of the shipyard and carried LNG for the first time on these vessels. It is my understanding that the Broadwater floating storage and regasification unit would consist of a ship like vessel moored in the deep waters of Long Island Sound. The proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed at a shipyard, towed to a site in the Sound and attached to a Yoke mooring system, which would be supported by a tower structure.

When sailing aboard LNG vessels, the workers live and work aboard the vessels for months at a time. Here, Broadwater's regasification plant would be 9 ½ miles off the coast of Long Island and it too would be required to have workers live and work on the FSRU.

I now work with the Portland-Montreal Pipeline Corporation as a pollution and safety advisor. What I do in this capacity is inspect and review the documents of inspection and all cargo handling and mooring equipment. I am one of a series of safety and security personnel that inspects cargo operating procedures prior to any cargo transfers. I remain onboard the vessel throughout the entire transfer of cargo. At the conclusion of the transfer I make a vessel performance evaluation which is given to the ship and the terminal. The transfer of fossil fuel, such as LNG, should have the most effective safety and security procedures in place.

LNG carriage and handling is a technical operation that can be safely achieved. I have been asked over the years whether I thought it was safe to work on LNG vessel. My answer has always been yes. In fact, I have taken my wife on voyages aboard the vessels when we were traveling with LNG between loading and discharge ports overseas. Even

more to the point, my wife has walked inside the LNG tanks with me during shipyard operations.

As I have stated, natural gas is safe to transport and store provided that there are qualified people handling it and transporting it.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

David Carmody
1 Woodgate Road
Scarborough, ME 04074-8722

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

ORIGINAL

2006 JAN -3 P 3 06

445 Town Street
East Haddam, CT 06423
December 22, 2005

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E. Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket No. PF 05-4-00

Dear Secretary Salas:

I have been reading and following discussion on the Broadwater Energy LNG project in the waters of Long Island Sound off New York. In regard to the public need for a project like this, it is clear to me that there is a real and documented energy problem with natural gas supply in New England, and Connecticut must do everything it can to solve this problem before we are engaged in a full-scale energy crisis.

The rhetoric about this project reminds me of the story of the wooden nutmegs carved by the old Yankees. Sooner or later the public is going to realize that we have some of those carvers still with us, and that much of the opposition to this project is not based on factual information. An honest assessment of this project would be of great value to the public.

In New England, we use natural gas as a preferred clean fuel of choice to heat our homes and businesses, and to generate 42 percent of our electricity. The electric generation requirements for Connecticut are projected to grow, and using natural gas to produce that electricity will further challenge the natural gas industry to meet this need. In addition, over 2000 MW of the State's current electric generation capacity is oil-fired and will be 40 years old or older by 2013. As with new generation, natural gas is expected to be the fuel of choice to replace these aging power plants because it's more efficient, it produces fewer air emissions compared to coal and oil, and the new gas equipment is less expensive.

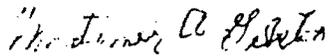
The ISO-New England is concerned about the reliability of gas fired generation during peak winter days due to possible interruptions of natural gas deliveries. This dynamic relationship and potential imbalance of supply and demand for clean and efficient electric generation demonstrates the need for new natural gas supply. If we have another ten-day cold spell as we had in January 2004, I foresee rolling blackouts simply because we won't have enough natural gas. Conservation and use of renewables cannot be expected to resolve this shortfall. People must realize that we need abundant, diverse, and affordable energy supplies and increasing our supply of LNG is one way to meet demand with the least harm to the environment.

An increased supply of natural gas will lead to a reduction in the commodity price and provide a more stable and less volatile energy market. Additionally, the reliability and diversity of an additional energy supply source in the region could attract future businesses and assist existing businesses with tight profit margins. Furthermore, if we are to provide relief to those suffering from asthma and other respiratory illnesses we must clean our air by using more efficient generators fueled with natural gas

Connecticut must invest in its future, and needs new, abundant supplies of natural gas. Broadwater is a viable opportunity to bring a clean and affordable source of energy to Connecticut. For this and the other reasons I have described, Broadwater must be given a full opportunity to demonstrate why it should be part of our energy future.

Thank you for your attention to the communities and people of Connecticut.

Very truly yours,



Mortimer A. Gelston

Cc Governor Jodi Rell
Senator Dodd
Senator Lieberman
Congressman Simmons
Congressman Shays
Congressman Delauro
Congressman Johnson
Congressman Larson
FERC Gas Branch 3. DG2F

DATUMEG, INC.

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

128 MAIN ST P.O. BOX 28
YAPHANK, NEW YORK 11980-0028
631 924-8180 FAX 631 924-8193

ORIGINAL

2005 JUL 18 P 4: 08

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

July 13, 2005

Ms. Margarie R Salas
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First ST NE Rome 1A
Washington DC 20426

Dear Ms. Salas,

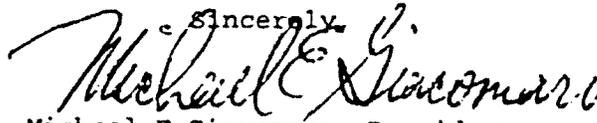
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Datumeq, Inc is a member of the East Yaphank Chamber of Commerce and as such, the chamber and its civic counterpart have conducted an extensive inquiry into the **BROADWATER ENERGY PROJECT** proposed for the Long Island Sound. As president of both the chamber and civic association and Datumeq, Inc I feel there should be a full and honest review of this proposed project without the prejudice of us locals feeling we need to ward off an outside intrusion.

In my view, this project would be another source of energy that will help spur competition among energy providers. The free market place, consumers and providers alike, should make the final decision if we are given the choice. This project will not harm the environment nor will it be a threat to our shoreline or people. All energy projects especially when totally financed privately and not receiving government money should be looked at. This will not cost the taxpayers anything except for the review process and enforcement.

Either way, project approved or not, we are going to be spending our dollars on energy. So! why not have some options. There is also the potential that if these project makes enormous profits that they will re-invest in new technologies that can improve our society and human condition.

Again, I would ask that you give this project a full and honest review.

Sincerely,

Michael E Giacomaro, President

cc John Hritcko
Charles Schumer
Hillary Clinton
George Pataki

ORIGINAL



North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

270 Park Avenue
Huntington, New York 11743-2799
(631) 351-2000
www.hunthosp.org

2005 NOV 23 P 3 38

November 10, 2005

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Past Chairman of the Board



Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

PF05-4-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

For many years until this month, I served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Huntington Hospital. I am also the immediate past president of the Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, which comprises 23 voluntary hospitals here on Long Island and is probably one of the nation's largest regional hospital associations. That group, whose institutions directly serve a population of more than three million people, has over the years been very concerned with energy costs, and has sought various solutions.

In my capacity now as a trustee of the hospital and advisor to the executive management team, I was recently briefed on the off-shore Broadwater LNG project and I firmly believe that the potential benefits of this project should be fully and evenhandedly reviewed by the agency. I believe Broadwater could have a very positive impact on the economic viability of this region, has the potential to help our hospitals and upgrade our electrical power generating plant in Northport.

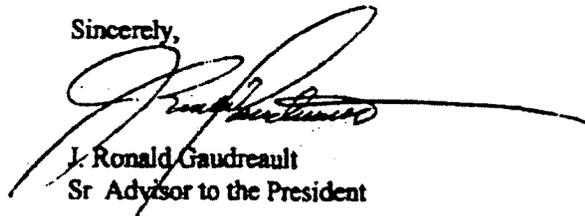
As you can imagine, the job of a hospital CEO is an especially complex one in which you are responsible for running a significant enterprise with a large physical plant, thousands of employees and hundreds of thousands of "customers." The greatest threat to hospitals today, in fact, is the unfunded mandates and other requirements that cost hospitals more money but for which they are not reimbursed adequately or at all. Energy is one of the largest budget items over which we have no control and for which there is no possibility for full reimbursement.

In addition, on cold winter days we are forced to switch from natural gas to less efficient fossil fuel to operate our hospital boilers because of supply constraints. The addition of an LNG facility would provide a more diverse supply of energy to meet peak demands.

Huntington Hospital is a few minutes drive from KeySpan's huge energy plant in Northport. As chief executive of an organization whose mission includes supporting initiatives that promote public health and wellness, I believe that "cleaning up" that power plant should be a high priority. I fully support any role that Broadwater might

have in providing affordable and reliable natural gas supplies to contribute to cleaner air for residents in the region. Time is no longer on our side; we need to address the near-term growing reliance on natural gas, current supply constraints, skyrocketing energy costs impacting business and community-based healthcare institutions, and we need to modernize our aging electrical generation infrastructure. The advantages of the Broadwater project deserve our thoughtful and intelligent examination.

Sincerely,



J. Ronald Gaudreault
Sr Advisor to the President

JRG/cal

November 14, 2005

Madalle R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E. Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: FERC-05-1000

Dear Ms. Salas:

As the former CEO of a Connecticut business with major energy consumption and as a board member of the Connecticut Business & Industry Association (CBI), I write to express my support for the Federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Broadwater may be the answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs and it should be given a complete and fair review.

In my former business, I produced the #1 premium wool shagelaves of the PGA Tour with 5 of the top 5 players in the world using our products. While CEO, the company faced increasing challenges to compete globally. In fact, approximately 50% of my company's product was being exported to China. This was done from Connecticut one of the highest cost energy states in the country.

Supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice because the Tri-State region needs more energy and this could be an excellent option. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's jobs, economy, and quality of life. The Tri-State region has long struggled with high energy prices and air quality issues and it's past time to address these problems.

Natural gas is the fuel of choice for electricity generation. It creates less pollution than oil or coal and is affordably priced. Eventually, renewable sources of energy will be a realistic option, but they are not yet, and demand for energy continues to grow rapidly. That's why demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown in all of our region's markets.

As a nation, we are consuming natural gas at a faster rate than we are discovering it. This fact has been confirmed by the Department of Energy and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, among others. As the Tri-State region is literally at the end of the pipelines, we often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand. Our region needs real answers and solutions that hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live.

The proposed Broadwater facility must be fully and objectively evaluated. The Federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of

facts, not knee-jerk opposition before all the facts have been considered. A generation of decisions based on political convenience is responsible for our current predicament. Now it is our responsibility to choose and support real solutions that clearly increase energy supply and stabilize prices as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

John C. Lauchner
Director
Connecticut Business & Industry Association

MAY 16 05 02:23P IPPNY

5184360368

P. 2



19 Dwyer Street, Suite 302
 Albany, NY 12210
 phone: 518-436-3749
 fax: 518-436-0369
 www.ippny.org

Carin J. Donohue, President &
 Chief Executive Officer

May 16, 2005

Presiding Officer Joseph Caracappa
 Suffolk County Legislature
 725 Veterans Memorial Highway
 William H. Rogers Building
 Smithtown, NY 11787-4311

Dear Presiding Officer Caracappa and Members of the Suffolk County Legislature,

IPPNY is a trade association representing just about every type of electric generation commercially available today, and IPPNY's Members produce over 75 percent of the electric generating capacity in New York. Our Members have invested \$4.5 billion in New York in the last five years and given more than \$31 million in charitable donations to their local communities. They employ over 10,000 New Yorkers and pay almost \$300 million in state and local taxes every year.

As the President & CEO of IPPNY, I write to provide information regarding the urgent need for significant additional sources of natural gas supply to ensure reliable sources of energy supply and to meet the demand for electricity generation on Long Island, in New York City, and across New York State. Liquified natural gas projects, such as that proposed by Broadwater, are an important potential supply of natural gas.

For example, the project sponsors of Broadwater announced their intention to utilize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC's) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Pre-File Process as a way to identify, document, and resolve issues at the early stages of the project's development by working closely with key federal, state, local agencies and the public. This public engagement process began immediately when Broadwater filed an application with FERC to participate in the NEPA Pre-File process in November, 2004. This open engagement process will continue, and stakeholders and interested parties will have the opportunity to provide input both during the Pre-File process as well through the permitting stages. Through this process, issues will be raised, studies conducted and an application developed.

As I testified at the public hearing on the Broadwater project conducted by the Energy and Environmental Conservation Committees of both the New York State Senate and the New York

Board of Directors

AES-NY, LLC ■ American Ref-Fuel Company ■ Athens Generating Co ■ Brazos Power New York
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 NRC Energy, Inc ■ PSEG Power New York Inc ■ Reliant Energy ■ SCS Energy, LLC

State Assembly, natural gas has been an increasingly popular choice for new electric generating facilities across the country in recent decades, but especially here in the Northeast. The percentage and the total amount of gas needed in New York are sure to rise in coming years for a number of reasons.

The demand for electricity continues to rise in New York, even though we are one of the most efficient users of energy in the country. In order to meet that growing demand for electricity, new power plants have come online in recent years and many more are planned. As our reliance on natural gas-fired generation grows, we must ensure sure that we have adequate sources of supply, especially in high demand areas like Long Island and New York City.

The problem of adequate gas supply is more acute when one considers the Northeast as a whole. New England now relies on natural gas-fired generation to meet 42 percent of its generation requirements and found out last winter what the lack of adequate gas supply can mean for an area. During the "cold snap" of January 2004, demands on the gas supply system tested the reliability of the New England electric system. To meet electric demand, New England was forced to import much of its system needs from neighboring areas, especially New York. In addition, the Province of Ontario is planning to add new gas-fired generation over the next couple of years and to replace soon-to-be retired coal-fired generation. These regional developments will impact natural gas supply and price in New York.

While increasing consumer demand for electricity plays a significant role in increasing the electric power sector's need for natural gas, there are other factors that cannot be ignored. New York, other Northeast states, and the nation have, over the last decade, proposed or implemented several new environmental regulations that are forcing more and more natural gas use by electric generators and virtually guarantee that New York will need more natural gas. If new environmental regulations prevent units from burning oil when natural gas demand is very high, and no new sources of gas are added, New Yorkers could easily face a similar situation to that of New England, where the reliability and price of both the electric and gas systems are at risk. This risk is particularly dangerous in downstate areas where transmission constraints prevent the easy importation of more electricity from outside the region.

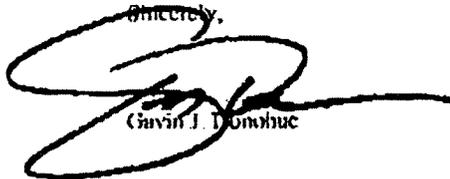
Electricity generators are not the only ones consuming more gas in New York. The local delivery systems of both Keyspan on Long Island and Central Hudson Gas & Electric in the Hudson valley set new records recently. All across New York, the need for natural gas is growing, and demand is also growing rapidly at a national level. IPPNY Members report that they see a dramatic shift in the gas supply markets, as more new gas fired generation has been added on a national basis. During hot summers, the competition for supply has increased, as they try to meet the needs of their generating plants and as local utilities and other gas suppliers try to purchase gas to fill storage for the winter heating season. The limits of our system will truly be tested, if we see a hot summer and cold winter back-to-back.

New York needs additional sources of natural gas supply. Currently, the gas burned in New York power plants comes primarily from North American sources. The National Petroleum Council predicts that, by 2025, traditional North American sources of natural gas will only be able to supply 75 percent of domestic demand. Building more pipelines may help in the short term, to get more supply into the state, but those pipelines will still be bringing gas in from the same sources as existing pipelines. Generators and local suppliers in the Northeast will all still be competing for the same limited supply of North American gas.

The ability to ship liquefied natural gas long distances opens up a whole new world of gas supply for Northeast markets. Chilling natural gas to minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit reduces its volume 600 times, and that process allows massive quantities to be safely shipped long distances. If we increase LNG supplies in the northeast, traditional North American gas resources would have to compete with global supplies for New York market share. And that would be a good thing; we believe that, whenever there are more suppliers and competition, markets become more efficient and consumers benefit.

As New York's demand for both electricity and natural gas continues to grow, we will continue to need more reliable electric generating capacity. To make that happen, we need more natural gas. The NYP&E Pre-File process allows the review and evaluation of proposals by companies with vision to develop natural gas supplies to meet our growing demand and fuel our growing economy.

Sincerely,



Gavin J. Donohue

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

The Honorable Charles Schumer
United States Senate
Hart Senate Office Building, Room 313
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Hillary Clinton
United States Senate
Russell Senate Office Building, Room 476
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable George E. Pataki
Governor
Executive Chamber
State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224

Dear Ms. Salas:

The Hauppauge Industrial Association is a 25-year-old business association with 1000-member organizations in Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island. Our organization is highly respected, and is well known as a strong advocate for improving the climate for business and quality of life on Long Island.

It is the position of the Board of Directors of the Hauppauge Industrial Association, that all options for controlling the cost of energy and the volatility of supply, increasing energy efficiency, and controlling environmental impacts, should be reviewed. Adequate supplies of affordable energy are essential to Long Island's economic health and quality of life. Long Island must expand its energy infrastructure in order to meet current and future energy needs.

Long Island's business community pays some of the highest energy costs in the nation. Due to the region's high cost of living, of which energy is a significant part, our efforts to recruit and retain high-quality employees are severely hampered. As a result, this region's businesses are less competitive, and our business tax base is relatively weak.

Attached is a resolution that was recently adopted by our board of directors that urges the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to conduct a full and fair review of the Broadwater project. We hope that you will consider it carefully.

Sincerely,

Terri-Alessi-Miceli
President

Attached is a resolution that was recently adopted by the Energy and Utilities Infrastructure Committee that urges the Suffolk County Legislature to allow for a full and fair review of the Broadwater project. We hope that you will consider it carefully.

Resolution:

Whereas numerous energy, economic and planning experts from the state and region have said that Long Island needs new sources of natural gas and that, in fact, demand for natural gas is growing while supply is static. Long Island is at the very "end" of a long pipeline from diminishing supply fields. Broadwater would bring natural gas supplies directly to the Long Island market, thereby increasing and diversifying our supplies.

Broadwater Energy has initiated public review of a proposed floating liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility in Long Island Sound. Resembling a large ship, Broadwater would be moored about nine miles offshore in New York State waters north of Riverhead. Shipments of LNG would be regularly offloaded, maintaining a continuous supply to be warmed back into natural gas to meet the daily energy needs of about four million homes.

Broadwater has filed a request with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to initiate a six-to-nine month public review of its proposal. New York State regulatory agencies, including the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of State, will have a role in the review and approval process. These agencies have agreed to participate with numerous federal environmental and public safety agencies in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process, findings of which will be incorporated into an Environmental Impact Statement.

According to Broadwater, this new supply of natural gas should result in lower

According to Broadwater, this new supply of natural gas should result in lower energy costs relative to what energy costs would be without a new supply. Broadwater has estimated relative savings of up to \$6 billion for energy consumers in the New York region during the first decade of its operation. Such cost savings would assist local businesses to remain competitive with other areas where energy costs are lower. As precedent, Keyspan has said that the Iroquois pipeline resulted in a 50% natural gas price reduction when it went on line. Broadwater has said it will pay many millions of dollars in PILOTS to local communities where the new infrastructure will be built.

Long Island Sound has always been and will continue to serve as a commercial waterway. Energy facilities and other industrial uses are already common on the Sound, as are oil tankers and oil/coal power plants. These uses do, and should continue to operate in balance with recreational, commercial fishing and other uses.

The proposed location for Broadwater would be 9 miles from the nearest shoreline. There currently is no credible evidence to show that there would be either immediate or lasting impacts to mainland populations or property as a result of an accident or deliberate attack. A third-party scientific study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Energy indicates that in a worst-case scenario impacts could extend up to 2.25 miles.

There is no credible evidence that Broadwater would have a lasting environmental impact. Broadwater has said that with increased use of natural gas, the project could potentially create a net environmental benefit for air and water quality. In addition, it presents a significant source of natural gas that could be made available for repowering Long Islands oil-fired electrical plants, which are the largest source of air emissions in the region.

The detailed regulatory review at both the Federal and State level will ensure that the facility will only be built if it is safe, environmentally sound and consistent with the current uses of Long Island Sound.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Hempstead Industrial Association supports a full and fair review of the Broadwater project. It urges other economic groups and government bodies to support this process and allow both the benefits and impacts to be clearly determined and weighed as appropriate.

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DATE May 13, 2005

TO: Suffolk County Legislators

FROM: Jack Kulka
Member of Suffolk County Elect Agency
Chairman of HIA Energy Committee

RE: Broadwater Energy

Adequate supplies of affordable energy are essential to Long Island's economic health and quality of life. Long Island must expand its energy infrastructure in order to meet current and future energy needs. It has always been the position of the Board of Directors of the Hempstead Industrial Association, that all options for controlling the cost of energy and the volatility of supply, increasing energy efficiency, and controlling environmental impacts, should be reviewed.

Long Island's business community pays some of the highest energy costs in the nation. Due to the region's high cost of living, of which energy is a significant part, our efforts to recruit and retain high-quality employees are severely hampered. As a result, this region's businesses are less competitive, and our business tax base is relatively weak.

I support LIPA's efforts to increase supply through new on-island sources, including natural gas-fired power plants, wind power, and new cables from off-island sources. I agree with the April 24, 2005 editorial in *Newsday* which said that Broadwater "... deserves the kind of informed, let's see if any positives outweigh the negatives debates that goes beyond emotional pitches or public relations marketing tactics."

I agree with the *New York Times*, which wrote on December 5 that "...as long as we cling to our desire for warm houses, we will not be able to wish away our energy problems." And, I agree with *USA Today*, which last spring wrote that "... to prevent price spikes during periods of peak demand, electric and gas utilities want to import more gas in liquefied form by special tankers ... certainly for homeowners struggling with rising energy costs, the idea makes sense."

I believe that efforts to stop the project before a full review is completed do not represent the best interests of Long Islanders. (According to Broadwater, which commissioned a scientific poll conducted by Penn, Schoen & Berland Associates, 73 percent of those polled believe that regulatory and environmental review of Broadwater should proceed.)

BW000193



ORIGINAL

Long Island MidSuffolk Business Action
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www.limba.net • e-mail: info@limba.net

Clifford Bragdon PhD, D.
Florida Atlantic University
Bonnie Cornett, Executive
Banker Group
Richard Dunne, VP
Northrop Grumman
Ernest M. Fazio, Chairman
C. J. Finances
Robert J. Gattuso
Alexis Sirozza, English & Klein
Frank Imburgin, IT Manager
Desktop Solutions
William Miller, Treasurer
Suffolk County National Bank

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

November 11, 2005

FILED THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 NOV 25 P 3 11
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: *PF05 - 4 - 000*

Dear Ms. Salas:

I write to express the support of Long Island MidSuffolk Business Action for the Federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Broadwater may be the answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

Supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice, because the New York City Metropolitan Region, Long Island and Connecticut need more energy and this could be an excellent solution. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's jobs, economy, and quality of life. This region has long struggled with high energy prices and air quality issues, and it is past time to address these problems.

Natural gas is the fuel of choice for electricity generation as it releases fewer harmful emissions than oil and coal. Eventually, renewable sources of energy will be a realistic option, but they are not yet, and demand for energy continues to grow rapidly. That is why demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown in all of our region's markets.

As a nation, we are consuming natural gas at a faster rate than we are discovering it. This fact has been confirmed by the Department of Energy and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, among others. As this region is literally at the end of the natural gas pipelines from the Gulf and Canada, we often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand. Our region needs real answers and solutions if it hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live. Broadwater can open the region to a world supply of natural gas which will improve the region's access to supply, diversify the region's energy options, and ultimately reduce natural gas prices from where they would be otherwise.



Long Island MidSuffolk Business Action
PO Box 135 • Centerport, NY 11721 • 631-757-6663 • Fax 631-757-3607
www.limba.net • e-mail: info@limba.net

Clifford Bragdon PhD *PhD*
Florida Atlantic University
Bonnie Corbett *Assistant*
Bank of America
Richard Donnie *VP*
Northrop Grumman

Broadwater -- cont.

Ernest M. Fazio *Chairman*
Capital Ventures
Robert J. Gattiky
Meyer, Suozzi, English & Koff
Frank Imburgin *IT Manager*
Desktop Solutions
William Miller *Treasurer*
Suffolk County National Bank

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The Federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of facts, not knee-jerk opposition before all the facts have been considered. A generation of decisions based on political convenience is responsible for our current predicament. Now, it is our responsibility as a region and a country to produce and support real solutions that safely increase our energy supply and stabilize prices as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ernest Fazio
Chairman
Long Island MidSuffolk
Business Action

SAG HARBOR SCHOOL DISTRICT

200 Jermain Avenue • Sag Harbor • New York 11963-3549 • Tel: 631-725-5300 • Fax: 631-725-5307
KATHRYN K. HOLDEN, Superintendent of Schools, 725-5300 Ext 11, e-mail: sholdenk@sagharbor.k12.ny.us

December 14th, 2005

ORIGINAL

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

PF05-4-000

2005 DEC 22 P 2:38
FILED
DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Dear Ms. Salas:

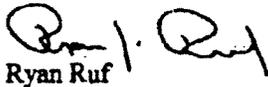
The high cost of energy in New York and particularly on eastern Long Island is having severer detrimental effects on the quality of life in the region. As Business Administrator for a public school district located on the south folk of Long Island, I am responsible for managing the situation for our schools and seeking ways to address the problem. I believe that we must explore all viable proposals, such as the Broadwater Energy proposal, that will help bring more natural gas directly to Long Island where it is needed most.

The Sag Harbor School District serves approximately 50 square mile area in Sag Harbor in Suffolk County. It is a relatively small suburban district serving nearly 1000 students in 2 schools.

The cost of energy required to operate the district facilities keeps increasing resulting in a negative impact on the budget to budget increase which becomes an ever increasing burden on our taxpayers.

As Business Administrator for the Sag Harbor School District, I think it is vitally important that the established regulatory review process run its course and that a thorough review of the Broadwater Energy project is completed. It is clear that we need more natural gas on Long Island and the rising cost of energy to run our schools should not be allowed to go unchecked because we failed to examine all viable proposals.

Sincerely yours,



Ryan Ruf
Business Administrator
Sag Harbor School District

RYAN RUF
School Business
Administrator
725-5300 Ext.13

JOAN C. FRISICANO
Elementary Principal
725-5301
Fax: 725-5331

JEFF NICHOLS
Secondary Principal
725-5302
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ALAN TRAEGER
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